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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 27, 1910

One Dollar a year.

No. 18

Men's Wear

WE are ready to show
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Nobby Suits and
Overcoats. Good prac-
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to your expectations in
every requirement.

\$10 to \$20
FOR FINE QUALITY
Suits and Overcoats

High Grade
HATS,
SHOES,
SHIRTS,
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ETC.,

At Popular Prices

R. R. COYLE

Berea,

Kentucky.



NEWS OF THE WEEK

Julia Ward Howe—Hall of Fame—
Crippen Guilty—David B. Hill—
New King for Siam—"Milk Trust"
Revival in Chicago.



JULIA WARD HOWE

In last week's issue we gave a
brief note of the death of Julia Ward
Howe with the promise to print this
week her picture and the Battle
Hymn of the Republic.

"The news of Mrs. Howe's death
brings sorrow to the whole country.
She has been known and loved by
the American people for over fifty
years." This tribute from Pres. Taft
is only one out of the many which
have been paid to her memory. It
was her husband, Dr. Samuel Grid-
ley Howe who was so interested in
the work for the blind and founded
the Perkins Institute for the Blind
in Boston. An earnest advocate of
the cause of international peace, the
author of many poems and prose
works, prominent in the work of
women's clubs and many other worthy
causes, she came to occupy such a
place that she has been frequently
called "the foremost woman in Amer-
ica." Just this month at the inaugu-
ral of the new president of Smith
College, in Northampton, Mass., the
honorary degree of doctor of laws
was conferred upon her.

The singing of the Battle Hymn
of the Republic (printed on another
page) became so popular, after its
introduction as a feature of Berea's
commencement, it has been republi-
shed by the Kentucky Department of
Education, sent to all the Teachers'
Institutes of the State and there
sung.

ELEVEN ADDED:—Announcement
was made on last Friday of the
eleven new names added to the Hall
of Fame by the vote of the board of
one hundred electors. This brings
the total now inscribed to fifty-one.

The new names, arranged in order
of number of votes received, are:
Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wen-
dell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, Ro-
ger Williams, James Fenimore Co-
oper, Phillips Brooks, William Cullen
Bryant, Frances E. Willard, Andrew
Jackson, George Bancroft, and John
Lothrop Motley. Bronze tablets for
the names chosen will be designed
with an appropriate quotation from
the works of each and the formal un-
veiling will take place in October,
1911.

CRIPPEN FOUND GUILTY:—Doc-
tor Harvey H. Crippen was found

guilty by a London jury last Sat-
urday, of the murder of his wife,
whose mutilated body was
found under the cellar door of their
home, November 8 has been set for
his hanging. The jury was out only
thirty minutes. Ethel Clara Leneve,
the girl who fled with him to Cana-
da, was acquitted of the charge of
being an accessory after the fact.

DAVID B. HILL DIES:—David B.
Hill, Democrat, former U. S. senator
and former governor of New York,
died suddenly at his country resi-
dence, Albany, New York, on Octo-
ber 20. See picture on page 3.

SIAM HAS A NEW KING:—The
King of Siam, Khouloukorn, died
on the morning of October 23. Chw-
fa Mahs Vajiravudh, who was born
January 1, 1850 and proclaimed
Crown Prince on January 17, 1895,
was immediately proclaimed King.

FEDERAL INQUIRY:—Attorney
General Wickersham has instructed
his assistant in charge of trust pro-
secutions, W. S. Kenyon, to start a
thorough inquiry into the allegations,
made both in Chicago and Washing-
ton, that "a milk trust" has inspired
the efforts of the health authorities
to inaugurate a tuberculin test of
milk cows and pasteurization of the
milk supply of cities. The dairy-
men are fighting this and claim that
a trust has obtained control of the
manufacturing of pasteurization ma-
chines and are trying to force their
adoption on dairymen in all the
large cities.

CHAPMAN IN CHICAGO:—Four
hundred churches of a score of de-
nominations, 1,000 meetings, led by
hundreds of musicians and evangelists
of national reputation for a period
of six weeks, such is the Chapman-Alex-
ander revival which is now going on
in Chicago. The papers report great
results thus far.

NAVAL INCREASE:—Count Ka-
tsuma, the Premier and Minister of
Finance, in his speech at a dinner
of the Associated Clearing
House in Tokyo, outlined the
next budget and stated that
the government would faithfully ad-
here to the policies already followed.
The only new feature in the next
budget will be an appropriation of
\$40,000,000 payable in six years, for
naval increase. This is necessitated
by the requirements of maintaining
peace.

200 SQUARE MILES IN TEXAS
CLAIMED:—The Committee on Bound-
ary of the New Mexico Constitu-
tional Convention on October 21 de-
cided to report that the 103rd meri-
dian is the true historical boundary
between New Mexico and Texas. This
would give New Mexico 200 square
miles, now a part of Texas.

NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER
FOR NEW YORK CITY:—Announce-
ment has been made from Mayor
Gaynor's office of the resignation
of Police Commissioner W. F. Baker
and two deputies, James C. Crosey,
the new commissioner, well-known in
Brooklyn as an able lawyer, has re-
ceived rigid rules from Mayor Gaynor,
especially in regard to the stopping
of graft.

(Continued on last page.)

DEATH'S TOLL IN THE MOUNTAINS FROM
CRIMINAL INDIFFERENCE

Death has been busy collecting his toll thruout the moun-
tains in the last few months. Just how busy no one knows who
has not constantly read the correspondence page of The Citizen.
Each week has added its heavy quota to the number of the dead
from typhoid, from consumption and from scarlet fever. Every
community has had its victims, the total running into the hundreds.

To the editor whose eye has scanned every page sent in by
his correspondents this has become an appalling and sickening tale.
It would excite terror enough if we looked upon it as we used
to—as a visitation from God. In that case we would put on sack-
cloth and ashes and pray for the lifting of His hand—the sheathing
of His terrible sword.

But we now know that it is none of God's doing; and what is
more, we know that He cannot heed our prayer, for the staying of the
scourge, the healing of our friends. That would be but to encourage
us in our ignorance and in our laziness. We can conceive that His
heart bleeds in sympathy for us, but in His wisdom He knows that
every time He touches the feverish brow with healing He delays the
day of our emancipation from disease—He puts a premium upon filth
and all conditions that breed disease—He thwarts the scientist in his
search for the cause—the germ—He slays our hand of self help, He
encourages our ignorance and anperatition.

The teacher who solves the problems for his pupils is a failure.
He knows it and so do the parents. His success depends upon his
ability to so direct his pupils that they will do the work themselves,
and his pride in them as well as the pride of their parents is in pro-
portion to their ability to use their own hands and minds.

And just so must the Great Teacher deal with us, His pupils.
He cannot in His wisdom, for very love of us, raise His hand to stay
the scourge. No, He must let us die by the millions until we have
learned the lesson of self help—until we have learned the cause and
the cure—until we have learned to prevent—that prevention is better
than cure. Not until then can He rejoice in us. Not until then
have we proved our worth—the wisdom of His Creation.

But just now the charge of ignorance is ready to be withdrawn.
We are learning the lesson of self-help, but we may be called upon
to face another and more serious charge—criminal indifference.

Who does not know now that consumption, that typhoid, and
that a number of the common diseases are germ diseases; the germs
existing in filth, and that these diseases are easily prevented by the
cleaning up process? That being the case, we can say—we must say
—when there is a death from one of these diseases that there is
criminal negligence somewhere.

There is an old well, uncleaned for years, that a picnic party
drinks from and typhoid is sent into several states; stables and out-
houses are not disinfected and flies breeding therein carry the seeds
of death to the choicest dishes on our tables; the sputum of the con-
sumptive carelessly cast upon the floor dries and we breathe the germ
flying in the air, or we drink from the common cup that the ignor-
ant and sick have previously used—and death follows.

In what respect do criminal indifference and neglect when they
ultimate in death differ from murder?

Model House Opening

Important Feature for Berea—Of Real Practical Value—The House—
Plan for Work—The Matron—Need for Same Method
in Industrial Courses for Boys.

To one who is interested in better
and more beautiful homes the open-
ing of Berea's Model House was an
event of more than usual importance.
Friday, October 14, was the day of
the opening and the program was
given in front of the cottage before
a company of invited guests from
the student body and Faculty.

Of the many good features of Be-
rea there is none of more importance
than the Home Science course, and
certainly none likely to bring bet-
ter and more lasting results than
the apprentice course given in con-
nection with the Model House of
which Miss Abigail S. Morrow is the
matron in charge.

The House is a small cottage of
six rooms and bath, the three rooms
upstairs being bed rooms, the three
down stairs, a sitting room, dining
room and kitchen. It is only plann-
ed to accommodate the matron and
four girls. All of the rooms are
plainly but very neatly furnished,
and the interior of the building pre-
sents a very pleasing appearance.

The idea of the Model House is an
admirable one. It is what it claims
to be—apprentice work, the girls not
being taught housekeeping, the plan-
ning of meals, cooking, the mak-
ing of beds, dusting and scrubbing
in the abstract. They have all these
things to do, and they do them un-
der the direction of the matron, the
girls rotating in the duties of vary-
ing responsibility, that is one girl
is charged with the management of
the house for a month. She there-
fore plans the meals and the work
and does the buying. Another girl
does the cooking, another the house
cleaning and the fourth the wash-
ing of dishes, etc. At the end of the
month they exchange places, and
at the end of the course which ex-
tends through four months each of
the four has had a months careful
training in the respective duties of
the home.

It does not need to be said that
Miss Morrow is admirably fitted for
the supervision of this splendid work,
and one can imagine that the girls
who are so fortunate as to get the
training that she gives will look back
upon their experiences in the Model
Cottage as the most profitable and
pleasant of their school life.

It is to be regretted that more cot-
tages are not available so that more
girls could be accommodated. This
is a training of real practical value,

(Continued on fifth page.)

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.
THE OLDEST & LARGEST
BANK IN BEREA

OUR AIM

IT is the aim of this bank to afford a means
whereby every person can better his con-
dition. The surest way to accomplish
this is to open a savings account with this
bank now. We offer an opportunity within
the reach of all by accepting any sum down
to \$1.00 as the beginning. The 4% interest
which we pay will help you to increase your
balance. Small accounts receive the same care-
ful attention as the large ones.

4% INTEREST ON SAVINGS 4%

THE SALOON

Center of Greatest Reform Movement
of Modern Times—Wonderful Im-
provement where Abolished—Must
be Judged as a Social Institution.

By Prof. Jas. B. Robertson.

Of more than passing interest are
the papers and circulars that are
issued and distributed by the two
opposing societies of Kentucky, with
headquarters at Louisville; the Anti-
Saloon League and the National Mo-
del License League. One stands for
the complete abolition of the saloon
from American life and the other
stands for its retention under stric-
ter regulation. Both societies are ably
managed and both are comparatively
free from coarseness of language and
from florid rhetoric. They argue their
case and appeal to the reason.

One cannot read the utterances of
these societies without a fuller realiza-
tion of the fact that the saloon is
the center of the greatest reform
movement of modern times. Already
it has been pushed onto narrower
ground. The activity of the League
has driven the saloon from a large
part of our country and its strong-
hold is largely confined to the citi-
lea.

Scarcely a word of defense is heard
for the saloon of the old type ex-
cept by the patrons who frequent it.
The line of battle has been drawn
for a regulated saloon, respectable
and properly located in places where
the sentiment of the public is not
against it. This is surely a change,
so great that it is hard to realize
it. A whole generation has grown
up in some parts of our land with-
out seeing a saloon or coming un-
der its influences. Sections of our
country that have abolished it have
so improved materially and morally
that they would no more think of
bringing back the saloon than they
would think of returning to primi-
tive life.

Various causes have been at work
to bring these changes about. There
has been a rise in the ethical stand-
ards of our people. The modern in-
dustrial system cannot tolerate in-
temperance. The awakening of civic
conscience and a desire for better
government and cleaner politics, are
opposed to the saloon. The demands
of modern life for greater efficiency
in the individual, the spirit of the
age that seeks to do good to others
and to throw protection about the
weak are opposed to the saloon. The
instinct of society to protect itself
against poverty, disease and crime;
the attempt to save the wastes
in social life; and the belief in
the conservation of human life as
the best resource of a nation, all
count against the saloon.

It is not necessary to say that all
saloons are equally bad, that all
saloon keepers, brewers or distillers
are criminals, and that all
advocates of licensed saloons are
fools or rascals, because we know
they are not. It does no good to call
names. The saloon must be judged
as a social institution and it must
rise or fall according to its tendency
to benefit or injure society at large.

As an institution the saloon has so
linked itself with everything that is
bad that it can never clear itself
of the character it has won. It
has grown strong by the degradation
of manhood; it has been dictatorial
in political life and domineering in
civic affairs. It has been a means
to luxurious consumption of wealth
and a cause of lessened production.
It has robbed our homes of comforts
and deprived our children of their
rights. It has been a breeding place
for crime, disease and poverty. It
sounds very plausible to talk of reg-
ulation.

(Continued on fifth page.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Tobacco Sales—Hotel Burns—Oxford
Professor at Lexington—Louisville
Building Collapses—Synod at Har-
rodsburg.

SALE OF 1909 POOLED TOBAC-
CO BEGUN:—The sale of 40,000
hogsheads of burley tobacco, with
full inspection allowed to buyers, be-
gan Tuesday on the breaks in Louis-
ville. While the bulk of the sale
of this big end of the 1909 pool of
the Burley Tobacco Association goes
to Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexing-
ton also have a share.

CENTRAL CITY HOTEL BURNED:—
The Sandusky Hotel, the leading
hotel in Central City and one of the
best known in that part of the State,
was destroyed by fire early Friday
morning. The loss of \$25,000 was a
little more than half covered by insur-
ance. All of the guests escaped with
their belongings and only one person
was injured. For a time other build-
ings near by were threatened.

OXFORD PROFESSOR HERE:—A
meeting of the Rhodes Scholarship
Association of Kentucky was held
in Lexington Monday to arrange for
the members to meet Dr. C. R. Park-
in of Oxford University, Oxford, Eng-
land, who is the representative of the
Rhodes scholarship fund and who is
making a tour of the United States
and Canada, in the interest of this
great scholarship foundation. This
is his first visit to Kentucky.

BUILDING COLLAPSES:—Twelve
persons were hurt in Louisville on
October 22 when three floors of the
building used by the Ahren & Ott
Manufacturing Co. collapsed. The
loss to the company is estimated at
between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD:—The
Synod of the Presbyterian Church of
Kentucky convened for its 109th ses-
sion on Oct. 25 in Harrodsburg, with
the expectation of having the largest
attendance in the history of the body
and of devoting much of the time
to planning for the evangelization of
the mountain section of the State with
reports as to work done last year.
Prominent church men and women
from all sections of the country are
in attendance.

POSSIBLE NEW PLANT FOR
LOUISVILLE:—A. W. Green, presi-
dent of the National Biscuit Com-
pany of New York, was in Louisville
the latter part of last week and said
that unless the proper improvement
could be made in the old existing
plant, he would recommend the erec-
tion of a new factory in that city.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

We desire to call attention to the
fact that fuller accounts of the death
of David B. Hill may be found on
page 3; of the death of Senator Dol-
liver, noted last week, on page 2;
and of the burials, also on page 2.
Rats as well as flies carry disease,
see page 7.

The second installment of the se-
rial story appears in this issue. You
will find a synopsis of the preced-
ing chapter and if you have not al-
ready begun the story, do it now.

BURDETTE—CAMPBELL

A wedding of considerable interest
to Berea people took place in Clarence,
Illinois, last Thursday when Charles
Harrison Burdette and Miss Winifred
Campbell were united in marriage.
The ceremony was performed by the
bride's brother. After the wedding
breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Burdette left
for Berea.

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MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A love of poetry is said to be a sign of insanity. Take your choice between rhyme and reason.

Those rich people who smuggle set a bad example to those poor people who merely steal.

Motion pictures are used to keep hop pickers from jumping contracts and skipping out.

If four-dollar rubber boots sell abroad for 49 cents, what's the matter with going over and getting a pair?

The ricksha coolies of Hong Kong are out on strike. Evidently it's hard to keep peace where there is progress.

If it is true, as a minister says, that there is a baseball in heaven, then there must be bush league angels, also.

Scarcity of chorus girls reported from New York. That dread disease, senility, gets the better of them in the long run.

How lucky the coal men are. Just as soon as they begin talking about hoisting the price of anthracite along comes a cold wave.

Chile is unlucky about her presidents. To lose two in six weeks is a record which other nations will be perfectly willing to have stand.

In considering extreme fashions some moderation in criticism is to be observed. One hobble skirt does not convict all femininity of lunacy.

A recent divorcee of some sensational notoriety, denies a report that she is going on the stage. For this relief the stage should give thanks.

An Ohio man wants to wager that he can drink a pint of whiskey without pausing to take a breath. How'd you like to pass your bottle to a man like that?

Pittsburg has decided that there should be more than 500,000 bacilli in one drop of milk. On thinking it over, we are inclined to side with Pittsburg.

Wisconsin man earns his livelihood by crocheting dollies. Um! After this, one can't see much left in woman's sphere for us young fellows to tackle.

Chicago is to have a new theater equipped with a smoking room for women. However, it won't be strictly up-to-date without an aeroplane landing on the roof.

This country consumed \$36,000,000 worth of peanuts last year. To the country's credit let it be said that this quantity was not all used for political purposes.

It is said to be dangerous to chew gum while bathing in the surf. Aside from the danger, why should any one wish to chew gum while bathing in the surf, anyhow?

A Chicago woman, while wearing a hobble skirt, fell and suffered a broken leg, but what woman wouldn't rather have a fractured leg than be out of style.

It is proposed to build an ocean steamship line to carry nobody but rich people. It is a good idea. Of late the rich, hurrying home from Europe have been crowding the poor people out of the steerage.

A champion shorthand expert in the west has made a record of 269 words a minute. But it would be interesting to know how this record would stand if matched against the capacity of a thoroughly angry woman.

The Mayor of Boston says that the women of that intellectual center are brighter and better educated than the men, which is the reason so many of the girls do not marry. Boston ought to come down to the level of other towns where little Cupid doesn't care a rap about the intellectuality in the atmosphere if a girl happens to be pretty and lovable and a young man knows how to tell her so in a way to be appreciated.

MOB FREES SLAYER

MURDERER AWAITING EXECUTION IS LIBERATED BY MOUNTAINEERS.

WORK DONE VERY QUIETLY

Sheriff's Posse Start in Search of Prisoner Who is Taken From Jail by Friends—Bloodshed Feared if He is Recaptured.

Livingston, Va.—John Moore, who was in the Nelson county jail here, under sentence of death for the murder of Frank Howl, was liberated by his mountaineer friends Friday and escaped to the mountains.

The mob, numbering 75 fully armed men from the mountain section of the country where the murder was committed, proceeded quietly through the town to the county jail. The doors were rushed and the guards, facing pistols, made no resistance. The cell where Moore was locked up soon was found and he was taken out.

Precautions had been taken by the crowd to prevent an alarm being spread and almost as quietly as he had entered the town the men left it and started back to the mountains. It was some hours after the rescue that the news spread and then deputy sheriffs started for the mountains to recapture the murderer. It is feared that bloodshed will follow any attempt of the authorities to recapture Moore.

Moore was condemned to pay the death penalty by electrocution at Richmond on November 25, he having been convicted of murdering Frank Howl, in Nelson county last May. Many of the mountaineer friends of the condemned man believed him innocent of the crime.

At the October term Mrs. Royce Howl, widow of the murdered man, indicted as an accomplice, was acquitted. Public sentiment was strong against the pair, but upon her discharge there was a change favorable to Moore.

CANAL LIBEL BRIEF FILED

Government Makes Answer Before Supreme Court in Case of New York Newspaper.

Washington.—A brief setting forth that the federal courts have jurisdiction in the New York World libel case, was filed in the United States Supreme court Friday, in argument on the government's appeal from the quashing of the libel indictment against the World by the United States circuit court at New York.

The brief reviews the facts in the case, outlining the World story to the effect that C. P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, William Nelson Cromwell and J. P. Morgan by reason of their intimacy with President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt made large profits from the sale of the French Panama canal property to this government.

After reciting that the suit was brought on the circulation of the World on the government reservation at West Point, the brief recites that on motion of the attorneys for the World, the libel indictment was quashed by the circuit court.

An argument based on citations of federal law and relevant cases is then propounded to show that the federal courts have jurisdiction in the case, and that the quashing of the indictments, therefore, does not hold.

Attorney General Wickersham and special assistants Reynolds and McNamara sign the brief.

MISSOURI PACIFIC MEN OUT

Twenty-Five Hundred Shopmen Quit Work—Strike May Involve All Gould Lines.

St. Louis.—Approximately 2,500 men employed in the mechanical trades on the Missouri Pacific Iron-Mountain system walked out Friday in sympathy with the striking machinists.

If the trouble is not settled within a reasonable time the heads of the unions have threatened to cause a walkout on all of the Gould lines. These include the Denver & Rio Grande Western, Western Pacific, Cotton Belt and Western Maryland railroads.

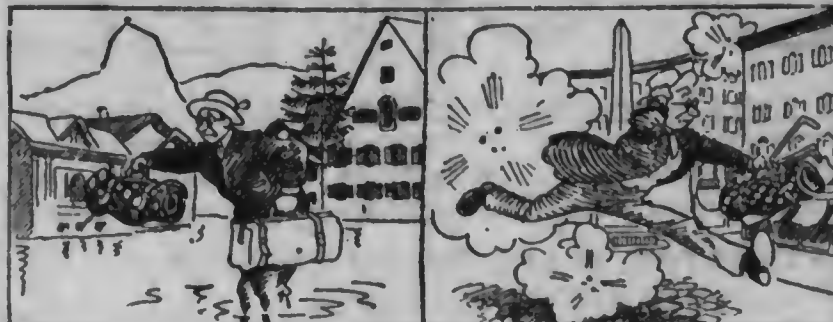
The order to quit was telegraphed to the boilermakers, blacksmiths and pipemen by the heads of their international unions after the machinists had failed to settle their trouble with General Manager Sullivan of the Missouri Pacific.

The shops of the road are located at Sedalia, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark.; Kansas City, Desoto, Jefferson City and Crane, Mo.; Wichita, Holistown and Coffeyville, Kan.; Texarkana, Paragould, Van Buren and McGee, Ark.; Lake Charles and Ferriday, La.; Omaha, Neb.; Pueblo, Col., and Du-Pois, Ill.

Cook's Mistake Endangers Lives. Elizabeth, N. J.—Six persons are under the care of physicians at Vineland, N. J., after narrow escapes from death as a result of an Italian chef's error in using arsenic instead of baking powder as an ingredient of a birthday cake.

C. D. Hill of Georgia Dead. Atlanta, Ga.—Charles D. Hill, solicitor general of Georgia, died here Friday after an illness with which he was stricken in the courtroom last Thursday.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL THESE EVENTFUL DAYS.



Floods in Oberammergau.

Strife in Portugal.



Rioting in Spain.

Cholera in Italy.



Railway Tiaup in France.

Homeward Bound Steamships All Full.

MORAL—THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

SHIPS ARE WRECKED

DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY WEST INDIAN HURRICANE IS BEING REVEALED.

FRENCH LINER GOES ON REEF

Passengers Numbering 547 Are Safe But Ship Cannot Be Floated Until Cargo Is Jettisoned—Nine Lives Lost in Storm.

New York.—The destructiveness and the devastation wrought by the West Indian hurricane along the Florida coast, south of St. Augustine, is being revealed as wire communication is slowly restored.

Dispatches from Tampa and Key West received by roundabout routes give a long list of vessels wrecked and lives lost.

Most thrilling of all is the report telling of the grounding of the French transatlantic steamship *Louisiane*, with 547 passengers, on Sombbrero Reef, fifty miles east of Key West. Fortunately, however, all hands are reported safe. The vessel lies in eight feet of water and cannot be floated until most of her cargo has been jettisoned.

Three of the crew of the schooner *Harry I. Haywood* of Boston were drowned when that vessel went on the reefs at Boca Ratone.

Six men were drowned when the sloop *Nabob* was swept to sea and swamped off Masquesos.

The captain, mate and one seaman of the schooner *William W. Converse* of Philadelphia were lost when the schooner went to pieces on Tuesday. Five survivors were brought to St. Augustine.

The schooner *Edward T. Stotesbury* of New York is also reported wrecked on a reef.

The Texas oil barge *Dallas*, with nine men aboard, broke her towing line in a ninety-mile gale off Jacksonville, Fla., and has not been heard of since.

The steamer *Brasos* of the Mallory line left Galveston on October 12 with sixteen cabin and fifteen steerage passengers. Since a dispatch was received from her captain on Sunday that she had anchored in the Gulf of Mexico nothing has been heard of her.

GOVERNMENT IS TO DEFEND

Validity of Law Making Initial Carrier Liable for Damage Is Before High Court.

Washington.—Argument was begun Wednesday in the United States Supreme court as to the validity of the so-called Carmack amendment to the Hepburn rate law of 1904. The initial carrier of interstate commerce is not only made liable by this amendment for damages which may occur in transportation on its own road but also on all its connecting lines.

The content is probably the greatest of all the legal controversies which have arisen out of the passage of the Hepburn rate law.

Dead Russian Leader Honored.

Moscow, Russia.—The funeral of Prof. Sergo Andreievich Mourontseff, who was president of the duma in 1906, Thursday was the occasion of one of the greatest popular demonstrations ever seen here. It was attended by 60,000 persons.

Death Verdict for Slayer.

Plaquemine, La.—Frank Oteri was found guilty of the murder of Jeremiah F. Stephens of St. John, Mich., by a jury. The verdict carries the death penalty.

DOLLIVER IS LAID TO REST

FUNERAL HELD WHILE RAIN FALLS IN TORRENTS.

Senator Cummins, Governor Carroll and Others Pay Last Tribute to Memory of Dead Statesman.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The funeral of the late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver took place here while the rain fell in torrents. Burial was in Oakdale cemetery.

The drizzling rain, driven by a raw, cold wind, compelled the family to abandon the original plan of holding the services on the lawn of the Dolliver home. The funeral, therefore, was held in the Fifty-sixth regiment armory, which accommodates 6,000.

Contrary elements could not keep away the devoted friends of Senator Dolliver, however, who crowded every available space in the big building.

Standing outside the building, straining to catch a word of the eulogies being pronounced upon the departed statesman, were almost 3,000 people.

They crowded around the building until finally Senator Clapp of Minnesota left the services inside and went outside, making a short speech to them.

On the stage of the armory were seated the clergy, the United States senators and congressmen, the committee from the two houses of the Iowa general assembly, all state officers and other speakers.

The space in front of the stage was a perfect mass of flowers. Particularly noticeable was the huge wreath sent by the United States senate.

Preceding the speeches at the armory the regulation Methodist Episcopal burial services were held.

Following the ritualistic services of the church, eulogies were delivered by the following men: Rev. Charles M. Stuart, Chicago; Governor Carroll, on behalf of the people of Iowa; Senator Cummins, as representative of the United States senate; Bishop William Fraser McDowell of Chicago, "A Fallen Leader."

PHILAS WIN THE THIRD GAME

American League Champions Easily Knock Out Chicago Three Times in Succession.

Chicago.—More than 26,000 people saw the Philadelphia American league ball team administer the third consecutive defeat to the Chicago National league club in the world's championship series on Thursday.

In every department of the game the Quaker City team had it on the veteran pennant winners. They played rings around them. They knocked their pitchers out of the box and performed stunts in the field that robbed the Chicago players of what might have been hits.

Reulbach started out to pitch for the Chicagoans. He lasted two innings and then McIntire took his place. The latter was driven out of the box in the third inning after the Athletics had slammed the ball all around the lot. Pfeister took his place.

Agree on Great Tobacco Sale.

Cincinnati.—Forty million pounds of tobacco, held by the Burley Tobacco society as part of the dissolved 1909 pool, will be sold on the open market in Cincinnati, according to contracts signed here Friday.

Two Killed in a Collision.

New York.—Two men were killed and three men thrown into a swamp and nearly drowned in a collision, the first accident on the new electric line of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Harrison, N. J., Friday.

CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD

Philadelphia Captures Four Out of Five Games From Chicago.

Chicago.—Concise copped. The best team that was ever kneaded together by the tall manager in all his victorious career pulverized the Cubs and the Athletics became baseball champions of the world. Score, 7 to 2.

The success of the Mackmen was their fourth conquest in a set of five games, and they finished the most important series that a baseball team can enter by winning every game but one.

Chicago's National league pennant winners stretched every muscle to extend the series to Slube park on Tuesday, but the Atlas of baseball, the man who held the team in first place in the American league, went in and howled over the Cub batmen like so many nincompoes for the third time in four playing days. Combs held the champions of the senior league to nine well-distributed hits, which produced only two runs.

It was easily the best game of the three that the Mackmen pitched, and from the first inning on Mack and every man on the bench knew that nothing short of a miracle would heat him.

RHEINSTROM HONEYMOON.

Husband and Wife Both in Sanitarium—Kept Apart by Physicians.

San Francisco.—Strapped to an iron cot in the insane ward of the Oakland receiving hospital, closely guarded, Harry Rheinstrom, awaits an examination into his sanity.

Edna Loftus Rheinstrom, the wife, former London music hall favorite, became so hysterical at a beach road house that she was rushed to the Park hospital in a taxicab.

Steward Malone found that the young woman was on the verge of delirium tremens, and administered medicines that induced her to sleep.

The taxicab arrived at the Park hospital with the young woman at 4 o'clock. At 10 o'clock she was removed to the German hospital, which she will probably leave in a day or two.

Dr. Lowell, who has charge of the private sanitarium where Rheinstrom is confined, has maintained all along her husband has been, and is even at the present time, bad. He repeatedly refused to let Mrs. Rheinstrom see her husband at his sanitarium, but since getting into trouble with the police officers in San Francisco the actress has remained away from Rheinstrom entirely.

Her present whereabouts are unknown to him.

SANITARIUM BURNED.

Patients Bundled Up and Carried Out By Attendants.

Conshohocken, Penn.—To the bravery and coolness of the attendants is due the fact that the lives of about 50 partially afflicted patients were saved when a fire, which is supposed to have started from a defective flue destroyed the main building of Innwood Sanitarium.

Inwood lies about midway between Bryn Mawr and West Conshohocken village, and is reached from either place with considerable difficulty, so it was long before any fire apparatus came to save the other buildings. The attendants bundled the patients in blankets and took them away from the fire, and when the danger was passed housed them for the night in other buildings and the bowling alley, where they were made as comfortable as possible.

Loss is estimated at from \$160,000 to \$175,000, with fair insurance.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD HEROINE.

Little Girl Saves Baby Sister From a Fearful Death.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Margaret, the four-year-old daughter of Thorval Sanders, proved herself a heroine and effected rescue of her sister Julia, 2 years old, when both children were hemmed in by flames that destroyed the home of their parents.

The first intimation of the baby's peril was brought by Margaret, who ran through the blazing doorway and crossed the yard to the rear of the new home under construction in front of the old one.

"Mamma, mamma," Margaret screamed, "Julia is burned, come quick, baby is in the house."

Mrs. Sanders ran down the steps toward the cottage. No sound could be heard but the crackling of the flames. Then the mother faintly. Firemen arrived and carried the unconscious child to safety.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

Pontiac, Mich.—Despondency over family troubles caused Roy King, aged 30, a theatrical man, of Cincinnati, to take his life by drinking carbolic acid in a local hotel.

Postoffice Depredations.

Franklin, Ind.—Robbers obtained \$500 in money and stamps at New Bargerville postoffice, six miles west of this city. The safe in the bank nearby was also cracked, but no money obtained.

Kept Her Word.

Evansville, Ind.—After going to the undertaker and buying a casket Mrs. Jane Abney, at Rockport, committed suicide by taking morphine. Her husband says she had often threatened to end her life.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.10a6.25, butcher steers, extra \$5.50a5.65, good to choice \$4.25a5.35, heifers, extra \$4.65a5, good to choice \$4a4.60, cows, extra \$4.35a4.60, good to choice \$3.60a4.25, canners \$2a2.75. Bulls—Bologna \$3.75 a4.50, extra \$4.60a4.65. Calves—Extra \$9, fair to good \$7.25a8.75. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$8.90a9, mixed packers \$5.85a8.96, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6 a8.10, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5a8.50. Sheep—Extra \$4, good to choice \$3.25 a3.90. Lambs—Extra \$6.70a6.75, yearlings \$4a5.25.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Apples—Grimes, golden \$4.25a4.50 a bbl, Jonathan \$2.25a2.50 a bbl. Carrots—15a20c dozen. Cantaloupes—Pink meats \$1.25 a pony crate, \$2.50 a standard crate. Eggplants—Honey-grown 75a\$1 a dozen. Grapes—Delaware 18c, pony basket. Niagara 18c pony basket. Oranges—Valencia \$2.75 a4. Onions—Yellow 50a65c, white \$1a1.25 per bu. Potatoes—Honey-grown \$2a2.25 a bbl, Michigan and home-grown \$1.75 bbl, sweet potatoes (Virginia), yellow \$1.75a2 a bbl, Jersey \$2 a2.50. Pineapples—\$1.75a3. Tomatoes—Home-grown \$1a1.25 a bu.

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.30a4.65, do family \$3.10a3.30, low grade \$2.40a2.60, spring patent \$5.50a5.65, do fancy \$4.75a5.10. Wheat—No. 2 red 98a99c, No. 3 red 98a99c, No. 4 85a90c, Corn—No. 2 white 52a52c, No. 3 white 51a52c, No. 2 yellow 60a60c, No. 3 yellow 49a50c, No. 2 mixed 50 a50c, No. 3 mixed 49a50c. Oats—No. 2 white 33a34c, standard white 33a34c, No. 2 mixed 32a33c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19a19.50, No. 2 17.50 a18, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.50a16, No. 1 clover \$12.50, No. 2 clover \$11. Malt—Spring barley 89a92c, barley—No. 2 spring 81a83c, No. 3 spring 80a81, lye—No. 2 89a91c bu, No. 3 78a80c bu.

REPORT HOPEFUL.

Cheerful View as to Outlook Although Weather Conditions Are Unseasonable.

New York.—R. G. Dunn Co.'s review of trade will say:

"The actual volume of trade is well maintained and the hopeful sentiment which has been in evidence the last two weeks continues. Retail trade is somewhat affected by the unseasonable warm weather, but reports from most of the leading cities are quite satisfactory and reflect a cheerful view as to the outlook.

"With prominent railroads signifying their intention to place more liberal contracts for needed equipment next month, the outlook in iron and steel is somewhat brighter. Conditions are still mixed at leading pig iron centers, although the aggregate volume of contracts coming forward is by no means small. The bulk of the demand is for immediate requirements. Structural steel current business is not up to expectations, but great activity is looked for in the near future. The advance in brown goods, delmils, tickings and plaids is the feature in goods.

"Bleached cottons have sold freely to jobbers and manufacturers, but fine and fancy cottons did not participate in the activity to any great extent. The demand has fallen off since cotton declined. Export trade is restricted by high prices. Western jobbers are doing a very fair business, but eastern markets manifest a conservatism.

"Orders for shoes again show some increase this week, but trade continues considerably below the normal for this time of year. Leather markets are generally firm, but demand is less active. Domestic hide prices continue to weaken and prices on certain kinds of packer hides have receded about half a cent. Trade is on a moderate scale and buyers are holding off because of large receipts of cattle in the west and the increase in slaughter."

Business Failures.

New York.—Bradstreet's will say: Business failures in the United States for the week ending October 20, were 197, against 233 last week, 244 in the like week of 1909, 231 in 1908, 220 in 1907 and 134 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 34, which compares with 34 last week and 30 last year.

Irregular weather conditions figure largely in the trade reports this week and are held mainly responsible for the rather smaller than expected volume of sales reported as a whole. Wholesale and jobbing business displayed the same caution and conservatism, and house buying was of a hand-to-mouth character, though reports from some leading markets are of a volume of trade equal or superior to last year. In some leading wholesale lines, such as cotton, the active buying movement of the next few weeks seems to have subsided. Shoe manufacturers report orders affected by unseasonably warm weather, but reports slightly better demand, and raw wool is firm.

Reports from the leading industries are not greatly changed. Some delayed specifications by railroads are reported placed, and there are intimations of a good tonnage in rails shortly appearing. Pig iron is not greatly changed, and stocks in the south are reported larger. An important item is the news that the leading interact is seeking trade in finished products direct with the consumer, ignoring jobbers in those lines. Leading flour manufacturing centers report a good trade in flour. Building activities tend to lessen as the season advances.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

By E. J. Edwards

How Campanini Got a Raise

Musical Critics All Pronounced Ravelli, His Rival Imported by Mapleson, to Be a Very Satisfactory "Second" Tenor.

In the heyday of the period back in the late seventies and early eighties when Italo Campanini, who at 14 became one of Garibaldi's famous ones, was being heralded as the greatest living tenor and had the music lovers of two continents at his feet, he went to his English and American manager, the late Col. J. H. Mapleson, and demanded a large increase in salary. The impresario listened to his great star's demand with outward equanimity; he realized that Campanini's voice had done much to make his opera seasons at Covent Garden and in America successful, but he did not propose to grant the Italian the increase in salary demanded if he could help it. So, while promising to give the matter serious consideration, he set about planning in his own way to circumvent "Camp," as he was called by his friends.

In time reports began to reach this country from Europe that Col. Mapleson had engaged the "great tenor" Ravelli, who had gained a wonderful reputation abroad with his voice. Then other reports began to appear that the American public would find in Ravelli another voice as glorious as Campanini's even. These reports were judiciously and widely circulated, so that those who were on the outside eagerly awaited the great Ravelli's arrival. But Campanini's friends were quick to guess the truth—Col. Mapleson was planning to use Ravelli in such a way as to play him off against Campanini, so that he could shrug his shoulders and say, "Oh, well, I have Ravelli," when Campanini inevitably threatened to stop singing unless that extra five hundred dollars a night was forthcoming.

A prince of good fellows—in fact, the most popular opera tenor that has ever visited the United States—Campanini had many warm friends here, and ones they were "on to" Col. Mapleson's little scheme they determined to do all they could to see to it that Ravelli was not allowed thus unjustly to supplant his fellow countryman; that Campanini should stand unapproached as the greatest tenor singer of his time until a really better tenor than he arose.

Logan Feared Vice Presidency

Famous Cavalry Leader Was Reluctant to Accept the Nomination in 1884 Because of the State of His Health.

No man ever accepted a nomination for vice-president of the United States more reluctantly than did General John A. Logan in 1884. He was even more greatly distressed that political exigencies and the imperious command of his party compelled his acceptance of the nomination than was Theodore Roosevelt in a similar position. Roosevelt at last decided to accept the nomination before it was made, but Logan pleaded with his friends at Chicago until he was actually nominated to make some other choice for the honor.

A day or two before the convention's notification committee, headed by ex-Senator John B. Henderson, called on General Logan, in his modest home in Washington, formally to apprise him of his selection as the running mate of Blaine. I was received by the General in his home. I asked him what he intended saying to the committee.

"I shall not say anything much," he said, "just a few words. It is a perfunctory performance. I haven't much heart for it." And then, briefly, he added that one of the reasons he was unwilling to enter the presidential campaign actively as a candidate was the state of his health. "I have never fully recovered from the serious rheumatic trouble that affected me four years ago at the time I made my speech in the Senate in opposition to the restoring of General Fitz-John Porter to the retired list of the army," he explained. "I made a part of that speech while suffering intense pain."

"Yes, General," I replied, "that was apparent to all of us who heard you, and it was the common remark at the time that nothing but your inflexible will carried you through that long speech."

When the committee did call upon General Logan, I was present, at his special invitation, to witness the brief ceremony—he had said when extending the invitation: "It won't be much of a scene." It was clearly apparent that the General was not in the best of health. His complexion, always swarthy when he was in health, had a sort of pasty hue; the contrast between it and the drooping black mustache and coal-black hair was impressively striking.

As he rose to receive the committee he leaned heavily upon a chair. He listened to the remarks of the chairman as though he was either indifferent or in a sort of a dream. And when, after a few perfunctory and formal re-

On the night that Ravelli made his debut in the Academy of Music in New York, General Howard Carroll, so intimate a friend of Campanini's that he had visited the latter at his home in Parma, strolled into the press room of the Academy, where the musical critics—all friends of the Garibaldi patriot—had met to talk over informally Ravelli's debut. He wanted to be fair to Ravelli, who was, in fact, a great singer, but they felt themselves in honor bound to protect Campanini, beyond peradventure of a doubt a still greater singer, against the little trick of his manager.

"I am sure I do not know how to write my criticism of Ravelli's performance except to say that Ravelli is great, but Campanini is greater," confessed one of the critics, famous in his day. Still another said: "Ravelli is a magnificent singer, but Mapleson is not acting fairly toward Campanini in using Ravelli to Camp's disparagement, who is much the greater singer of the two." And so the comment went on for some time, all clearly agreeing that Campanini's voice was by far the better voice.

At last it became apparent to General Carroll, who had been listening to this informal change of views, that the criticisms the following morning would practically all declare that

Ravelli was great, but Campanini greater, so he volunteered a bit of advice.

"The better plan, gentlemen," he said, "is not to mention Campanini's name at all. He didn't sing in this opera. If you make comparisons, the public will take them up. I would suggest that we agree upon this point: That Ravelli is a very great second tenor. We will congratulate Col. Mapleson on having secured so perfect an artist, so as to make his performance the nights 'Camp' does not sing satisfactory. We will speak of Ravelli as the most perfectly equipped second tenor who has ever come to the United States."

The idea took instantly—it was in fact a fair statement of the situation—and the next day the notices of Ravelli's debut spoke in high praise of him as a very great second tenor, the word "second" being emphasized in practically every case. The public, after listening to Ravelli for several performances, concurred in the view of the critics; Campanini remained unsurpassed; there were tears in his eyes when he embraced General Carroll for his timely act of friendship; and, soon after there was great joy in his heart when Col. Mapleson recognized the inevitable, paid Campanini the increased salary which he demanded and was well worth to that remarkable impresario.

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Hero of the Federal Treasury

L. C. Chittenden Disabled by Signing \$5,000,000 in Bonds in 48 Hours to Prevent Sailing of Confederate Privateers.

Thomas C. Acton, who died in 1898 after reaching the age of seventy-five years, gained a great national reputation at the time of the drift riots in New York city, in 1863, by the energy with which he met that critical situation as president of the police board of the metropolis. After his retirement as a police commissioner, in 1869, he became assistant treasurer of the United States in charge of the treasury in New York city. Meeting him upon the street one day, I noticed that his right hand was bandaged, and asked him if he had met with an accident.

"Not exactly an accident," was his

reply. "And I am much better off than Chittenden was after he had done what I did the other day, but to a much greater extent."

"L. C. Chittenden, you know, was registrar of the treasury department at Washington during the administration of President Lincoln, and a very capable officer he was. We were personally on terms of friendship, and meeting him one day in the streets of Washington—I should say it was in the last months of President Lincoln's life—I noticed that his right hand and arm below the elbow were powerless. I wondered whether he was in the initial stages of the shaking palsy, and knowing him well enough to do so, asked him if that were the case. Shaking his head slowly and smiling slightly, he told me the following story—and ever since the day I heard it I have held that Mr. Chittenden was as much a hero for his country's sake as any man who went before the cannon's mouth in the Civil war."

"You know," began Mr. Chittenden to me, as we stood on the edge of the Washington sidewalk, "when Charles Francis Adams, our minister to Great Britain, protested against the British government permitting those English built Confederate privateers to sail from the ports of their construction, he was told that the ships would be kept from weighing anchor provided he deposited with the British government within 24 hours \$5,000,000 in gold. So that Great Britain might be protected in case any damage suits were brought against her for holding back the privateers. Mr. Adams, as you probably know, had no idea where he could get the necessary gold, but that afternoon it was unexpectedly offered to him by a man whose name has been kept a secret to this day, that being the sole string of the loan. To this good friend of America in need Mr. Adams offered as security United States government bonds, telling him, however, that he would be obliged to wait for the bonds until word of his deed could be sent by mail to Washington—there was no cable working then—and the bonds sent over."

"Well, by the next steamer President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward received Mr. Adams' communication, and it at once became necessary to send five millions in government bonds to Mr. Adams by the first steamer to Europe, if possible. It would sail in just 48 hours. We had the bonds, but they were unsigned."

"Mr. Chittenden," Mr. Seward asked me, "do you think you can sign five millions of bonds in less than 48 hours?" I said I would do my best, and a little while thereafter the bonds were brought to me and I began to affix my signature to them, one after another.

"From that time on until the last bond was signed, just in time to catch the steamer, I did not leave my office except momentarily. I ate in the office. For hours I could scarcely see the bonds as they lay before me and appended my signature by instinct, as a blind man would. The task involved the greatest exercise of will power I was ever called upon to exert. My head almost swam with bonds the last hours of the 48, and the last of the signatures must have had only a fancied resemblance to my regular one. But I did the work in time, and the bonds were sent by special messenger to Mr. Adams, who, in turn, delivered them promptly to the good friend of the Union who had advanced the five millions in gold. And this—Mr. Chittenden glanced half smilingly and half ruefully at his powerless right hand and arm—"this is my scar and wound, a permanent injury, received while doing my duty as a government officer."

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DAVID BENNETT HILL IS DEAD

FORMER SENATOR AND GOVERNOR PASSES AWAY.

Was Prominent for Years in Democratic Party and as Executive of New York State.

Albany, N. Y.—David Bennett Hill, ex-United States senator and former governor of New York, died suddenly Thursday at Wolfert's Roost, his country home. He was 76 years old.

About two weeks ago Mr. Hill was seized with a bilious attack, and although his condition was not considered serious at the time his physician, advised him to remain at home for a few days. The patient appeared



David B. Hill.

to go on the road to recovery until Wednesday night, when he suffered a sinking spell, which resulted in his death.

Mr. Hill was born August 29, 1843. He was elected to the assembly in 1870 and again in 1871. During his first term in the assembly he made his memorable fight to abolish contract convict labor, and during his second term he was a member of the judiciary committee, with Samuel J. Tilden, they being the only Democrats on the committee, which had the task of investigating the alleged scandalous and corrupt conduct of certain New York city judges.

AMERICA CREW IS RESCUED

Wellman and Companions Are Picked Up and Return to New York on the Trent.

New York.—Walter Wellman, who with his crew of five men sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., for Europe in the immense dirigible balloon America last Saturday, got back to this city Wednesday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet line steamer Trent.

Barring a few injuries to his right arm and one of the fingers of his right hand, the man who directed this daring attempt to cross the ocean in a gas bag returns in good physical shape although his nerves are somewhat shattered and he has reached the conclusion that in the present development of the dirigible the task he undertook is a hopeless one.

The members of his crew came back bubbling with enthusiasm over their adventures and with open expressions of willingness to try it again as soon as anyone produces a balloon which has half a chance of making the journey.

New York.—The first attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon has proved a failure. The America, with Walter Wellman and his party of five on board, was picked up Tuesday morning almost 375 miles east of Cape Hatteras, by the incoming Bermuda liner Trent.

News of the rescue came in two wireless messages from Captain Down of the Trent, one reporting to the company agents here and another informing the New York Times of the result of the expedition in which it had taken a leading part.

Captain Down reported that at five o'clock Tuesday morning he first sighted the airship. Signals of distress and calls for help were given. For three hours the Trent maneuvered in the heavy sea to get alongside of Wellman and his wrecked companions. The entire party finally was taken aboard, even to the cat, which was taken along as a mascot. The America was abandoned where the rescue occurred, in latitude 35.43, longitude 68.18.

TAFT AT ELLIS ISLAND

President Visits Immigration Station With Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Williams.

New York, Oct. 19.—President Taft made his proposed visit to the Ellis island immigration station, where he was met by William Williams, commissioner of immigration. Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor came from Washington to make the trip with the president.

The party had lunch on the cutter Immigrant, and the president met a number of men of prominence during his trip, some politicians among them.

Illinois Educator Dead. Bloomington, Ill.—Dr. Franklin G. Barnes, who recently resigned the presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan university here on account of ill health, died at Pasadena, Cal., Friday, aged fifty-five.

Fall of Rain Twenty-Five Inches. Palm Beach, Fla.—Communication with the outside world was again established Friday after three days of isolation. It is estimated that 25 inches of rain fell in the four days of the storm.

ROUND ABOUT — THE STATE —

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

SHOW VERY FEW COMPLETIONS.

Wayne County Records Best Strike of the Week—New Workings Are in Proven Territory.

Lexington.—Late developments in Kentucky's crude oil fields have been of little importance, completions being few in number and of small average capacity. Results were confined to the districts of the lower end, Wayne county contributing the only new production for the week.

In the Pomeroyville district, Wayne county, the best strike of the week shows a production of 15 barrels daily. In the Mt. Pisgah district Pennsylvania operators landed a well of fair capacity, the initial showing being placed at ten barrels daily. Outside these strikes the week in Wayne county was featureless, except for the starting of new holes. While some of the pools of the county have shown a decline in production, figures of production show little variation from week to week.

In lower Kentucky wild-cat drilling is not being carried on with any degree of vigor, and most of the new wells that are being located are close to proven districts. Drilling between old wells continues to be successful. While wells drilled between old oilers are not of large capacity, the record of failures is light.

Oil districts of upper Kentucky contain some new work, but no late completions have been recorded. Two rigs in Wolfe county are drilling into deep sand.

The week was also barren of results in the Eastern Kentucky development, no completions being made in the new field of Lawrence county.

Production of oil for all the districts fell below 7,000 barrels for the week. This is a decline of about 3,000 barrels from the preceding week's production.

The week's review of petroleum developments in the high-grade fields east of the Mississippi river, comprising Indiana, Northwestern Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Southeastern Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Southern New York for the week shows a decline in completions and new production. This slump is accounted for by the heavy rains of the previous week, leaving the highways almost impassable. The conditions were so that the heavy oil material could not be removed over the roads. Water has been a scarce article in the Illinois fields most all summer, but now there is an overabundance of it.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Trustees Will Meet to Consider Committee Reports.

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVegh and Assistant Secretary Andrew conferred concerning postal savings bank plans. The trustees—Mr. MacVegh, Atty. Gen. Wickersham and Postmaster General Hitchcock—will meet to consider committee reports on the working details. The treasury officials are working out the plans steadily but slowly, owing to a desire to safeguard against any defects in a scheme of such magnitude where more than 60,000 postoffices and perhaps 15,000,000 depositors may be affected. They base these figures on the work in other postal savings countries, as in England, where the latest reports showed more than 11,000,000 depositors.

Annual Corn Show.

Lexington.—An announcement was made by Secretary George Roberts that the first annual show of the Kentucky Corn Growers' association will be held at the Agricultural college of the State university, this city, on January 3, 4, 5 and 6. The five best samples of the various classes shown here will be eligible for exhibit at the National Corn show.

Change of Venue.

Jackson.—Commonwealth's Attorney T. C. Johnson filed a statement in the Breathitt circuit court and asked to have the case of the commonwealth against Tom Davidson and others, charged with the murder of John Abner, removed from Breathitt to some other county.

Money for State.

Frankfort.—Completing an inspection of the books of the officials of Bourbon and Leslie counties State Inspector and Examiner Todd filed with Gov. Wilson his report and turned into the treasury his check for \$461.

Carrollton.—Henry H. Korn, the nine-year-old son of Harrison Korn, fell from a fence and died a few minutes later of a broken neck. The little fellow was standing on the fence, watching Ah Pollett, a neighbor, shoot sparrows, when he lost his balance and fell backwards.

Georgetown.—After a lengthy deliberation by a jury, a verdict of \$4,500 damages was brought in for Mrs. Carle Groff against the city of Georgetown. She was injured by a runaway caused by city work on the streets.

Doings of the Week

Maysville.—Roy Hampton, 12, was kicked in the face by a mule here and it is feared can not recover.

Princeton.—Ailing upon advice from Paducah, the I. C. railroad carmen of Princeton and O'Hara went out on a strike.

Miami, Fla.—Harry T. Geering, a young man from Theet, Ky., was killed at Indian Key by falling timbers during the recent storm.

Evansville.—W. I. Rudd, aged 63 years, head of a bank at Rockport, Ind., and a prominent manufacturer, died in a hospital of paralysis.

Beattyville.—The doors of the National bank of Beattyville were closed. The immediate cause of the failure was the inability to pay some large checks.

Jackson, Ky.—The first week's session of the October term of the Breathitt circuit court has resulted in the severest punishment for liquor and other violators that has been known in this county for ten years. "Blind tiger" operators alone have paid \$1,500 in fines.

Four men, all prominent dealers in oleomargarine in Louisville, were given stiff jail sentences and fined heavily for violations of the oleomargarine law by Judge Walter Evans in the Federal court. The fines varied from \$100 to \$1,000 and the sentences from six to ten months.

Whitesburg.—While out hunting on Marrowbone creek, near the Pike-Letcher border, Frank Stapleton, a farmer, accidentally shot and killed himself with a shotgun. Stapleton attempted to cross a fence when the gun was discharged, the contents taking effect in his right side. Death is believed to have been instantaneous.

Joseph D. Kennedy, aged 75 years, is dead. Mr. Kennedy was one of Covington's pioneer citizens, and held the position of surveyor of Kenton county. He was a son of the late Thomas D. Kennedy and grandson of Gen. Joseph Kennedy, whose father built the stone house on East Second street where Eliza, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame, was supposed to have spent the night. The funeral took place from the residence of H. W. Southgate on Tuesday.

New Castle.—Joe Force, Sr., shot and killed Anderson Smith in this place. Smith went to Force's house and attempted to force an entrance, accusing the latter of stealing \$10 from him, whereupon the fatal shot was fired from inside the house. Smith lived two hours, but never spoke. Force surrendered at once and was placed in jail. Smith had lost \$10; it was found this morning on the street. Both men are negroes.

Ford.—A disastrous wreck in King's tunnel, one mile north of here, was narrowly averted when the coal tender of a south-bound fast train jumped the track. The train was about 15 minutes late and running about 60 miles an hour when the accident occurred. Engineer Lane was in charge of the train, and it was his cool and efficient work that saved those on board. Traffic was delayed 19 hours.

Versailles.—A large barn on Ambrose Etherington's farm six miles south of Versailles, containing 5,000 pounds of tobacco, eight tons of oats and a lot of farming implements, was destroyed by fire. Eleven head of horses were burned to death. The loss is about \$3,500, partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be incendiary. Bloodhounds will be brought here from Lexington to be put on the trail.

Paducah.—Concessions by hold outs resulted in a settlement of the Illinois Central shop employees' strike, and a number of the men returned to work. Quincy Wallace, general foreman of the car department, will continue in that position until the charges of unfaithfulness to the union while a member of the grievance committee are proven. The men demanded his removal.

London, Ky.—One of the most successful moonshine raids made in Eastern Kentucky for several years was concluded in Clay county by Capt. George C. Thompson, deputy United States marshal, and Deputy Collector M. G. Hignite. The raid had been in progress since early in the week and the officers secured six prisoners. Two large moonshine still outfits were captured and destroyed near Onells, Clay county, and from that locality most of the six prisoners came.

Cattletaburg, Ky.—The corner-stone for the new Federal building was formally laid in the presence of 5,000 people, under the auspices of the Masons. The Hon. J. E. Pollock, of Greenup, was acting grand master and Col. J. B. Sanford was the acting grand marshal. Judge John F. Hager, of Ashland, was the orator of the day and delivered an address eulogistic of the principles of Masonry. There was a parade in which Masons and Odd Fellows from all over this section participated.

Victim of Whipping.

Paducah.—Henry Bennett, of Me'tropolis, Ill., who was whipped by night riders when he was a resident of Kentucky three years ago, died of complications believed to have been caused by the whipping he received.

Through the Sewer.

Maysville.—Geroy Pagioy, a city prisoner, while working out a fine, made his escape in a novel manner. He was sent into a large sewer to clean it, and crawled three-quarters of a mile under the city to freedom.

Red Cross Shoe

Women with the tenderest feet can wear this dress shoe.

It bends with your foot, follows every movement just as a glove moves with your hand. You wouldn't believe a shoe could be so comfortable. Try it—See how different a fashionable style like this feels in the Red Cross Shoe. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4.



E. F. COYLE

BEREA, KY.

You pay less—or get more

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DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

Moline Wagon—Best in town. Sold by R. J. Engle, Berea, Ky.

The Berea Telephone Co. are building their telephone system between Berea and Richmond. New poles are being erected and the wires strung. Additional lines will be run to Kingston and another new circuit to Richmond. The Company will then have two circuits to Richmond for the use of local subscribers and one for long distance messages. This should greatly improve the telephone service at Berea.

The Baraca and Philathea Classes of the Berea Baptist Sunday School will present a Carnival of Entertainment next Saturday night in the interest of the new Sunday School Building Fund. The entertainment will be given in tents pitched on the vacant lot on Chestnut Street near Mr. J. Birdette's residence. There will be music, theatricals, fortune telling and other forms of entertainment. Supper and refreshments of all kinds will be served, souvenirs will be sold. The grounds and tents will be well lighted and comfortable chairs will be furnished. The public are cordially invited and promised a genuinely good time.

Marshall Vaughn has recently written to friends in Berea from Niagara Falls. He was there on his way to Cleveland.

WANTED—All this fresh country butter. Top prices.
J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Rev. H. M. Racer will preach at the Congregational Church next Sabbath morning and night; also at Harts Chapel on Sabbath afternoon at 2:30.

The Mother's Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Francis E. Matheny, Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2. The subject for discussion will be found in the October number of the American Motherhood, pages 213, 234, 252 and 268.

Taft Engle, the year old son of J. R. and Dollie Engle, died on Oct. 4, from pneumonia fever. Father, mother and four brothers are left to mourn the broken family circle.

Mr. Parker H. Fillmore of Cincinnati, Ohio, made a short stay in Berea the first of the week. He had come this far on his walk from Cincinnati to Natural Bridge.

Mrs. P. Cornelius is being visited by her brother and mother, Mr. C. R. Horn and Mrs. Elizabeth Horn of Lorain, O. They formed a pleasant party at supper at Boone Tavern Monday night.

For Shoes, Clothing and Heavy Underwear, go to R. J. Engle, Berea, Ky.

Mr. W. J. Bryan and Mr. J. R. Simpson of Ashland came Sunday to see their sons who are in school.

Mrs. J. H. Bean, of Francis, Oklahoma, is living at Boone Tavern with her two little girls until Christmas.

Mrs. E. V. Griffith and son Donald, of Augusta, Ky., are staying at Boone Tavern for a time. Mrs. Griffith is a sister of Mrs. Clara Williams, who has many friends in Berea. Donald is in school.

Mrs. Clayton Strode and Miss Willie C. Hintz, of Winchester, Ky., whose son and brother are here in school, were visitors over last Sunday.

Mrs. Florence Ridgway will spend Thursday and Friday of this week in Lexington attending the meeting of the Kentucky Library Association.

Miss Bettie Lewis left Monday for Lexington where she will attend the Smith Business College for the coming year.

Mrs. James Jackson visited last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Will Duncan at Cincinnati. Mrs. Duncan and baby accompanied her home and expect to be here for a few weeks.

Mr. Tom Adams, who is a clerk in Welch's Dry Goods Department, was unable to be at work last week on account of illness.

Howard Disney who has been working in Middlesboro, Ky., for the last few months spent a few days with his parents here this week.

Miss Lou Phillips of Wildie, Ky., was visiting with friends in town at the first of the week.

The members of the College Freshman class were delightfully entertained Tuesday evening from six-thirty to eight at the home of Miss Bertina King, who is one of their number.

Mr. Green Bales was in town over Sunday visiting with his sisters, Mrs. B. F. Van Winkle and Mrs. Sidney Combs.

Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Harris were in Berea from Saturday until Monday visiting Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Wilks. Mr. Harris and Mr. Wilks were seminary class-mates and their wives are sisters. The congregation of the Baptist Church had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Harris deliver an excellent address on foreign missions at the Sunday morning service and a splendid sermon in the evening. He also made an inspiring talk at the young people's meeting Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Harris leave for China November the first to do mission work under the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. They made many friends while in Berea who will watch with interest their work among the Chinese.

Mr. James Aldrich, who came here from Etawah, Tenn., last January died on Monday morning of heart failure, at the age of fifty-one. He left a wife and a five year old daughter. The funeral services were held on Tuesday and the burial took place at Wildie.

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Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantungs—and don't forget the chinaware at

MRS. EARLY'S

WATCHES

IF YOU are thinking of buying a Watch or any piece of Jewelry you will make a mistake if you fail to GET OUR PRICES. You will find them to be from 15 to 50 per cent less than other jewelers'. QUALITY at reasonable price is our system.

Porter Drug Company

INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

Y. M. C. A.

In connection with the Y. M. C. A. financial campaign we print the following estimate of expenses:

Secretary's salary,	\$150.00
State Committee,	35.00
International,	10.00
Social,	40.00
Bible Study,	40.00
Membership,	10.00
Printing,	40.00
Missions,	15.00
Office,	10.00
Personal Work,	10.00
Prayer Meetings,	10.00
Religious Meetings,	20.00
Miscellany,	10.00
Total,	400.00

To cover this the following subscriptions have been made to date:

Faculty,	\$48.25
Students,	72.00
Business Men,	1.00
Total,	121.25

Amount to be raised,

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A memorial service to Julia Ward Howe is to be held in the chapel next Sunday night. There will be an address on Mrs. Howe's life and work and the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

President Frost left on Wednesday noon for New York City. He will attend a meeting of the Berea College trustees there on Friday and then be engaged for several weeks in field work.

Prof. James Watt Raine will preach at the Union Church next Sunday.

Prof. James P. Faulkner left the latter part of last week for a series

FRESH OYSTERS and all kinds of good things to eat

AT

Phone 108 **WALTER ENGLE'S** Berea, Ky.

of health lectures, giving the first one at Lot on Saturday night. He is accompanied by Mr. Kerner of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Prof. Faulkner was forced by a severe cold to abandon his lecture for two or three days when Mr. Kerner filled his appointments.

During his absence Miss Annie B. Murray, who is secretary to President Frost, takes his place in getting out The Citizen. Readers of the paper, however, will not be deprived of Mr. Faulkner's editorial since he has sent that in by mail.

The Rev. D. R. Lambert, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, preached last Sunday morning in the Union Church and at night in the College Chapel.

A very pleasant reception to the college department and faculty was held at the President's house on Friday afternoon. Pictures brought home from England were shown and explained by Mrs. Frost and the rare books by President Frost. Among the latter is a copy of the "Breeches Bible." Some of the things secured by President Frost abroad have not yet arrived on account of delay in the Custom House. He expects to give other inspections on his return before the end of the term. On Saturday Miss Corwin gave to the members of her library staff an hour's inspection and instruction concerning these books.

Miss Grace D. Upham, Student Y. W. C. A. Secretary for Kentucky and Tennessee, was in Berea for a few days the first of the week. On Sunday afternoon she held a conference with the members of the cabinet, and at night gave an earnest address at the regular Y. W. C. A. meeting on The Power of Personality. In her talk she emphasized the importance of naturalness, the need of earnest attention in school work, of the union social and religious life and of communion and daily companionship with Christ, and finally, the importance of personality because of the world's need of real women. The present officers of the Y. W. C. A. are as follows: President, Carrie Spangler; Vice-President, Hene Houser; Secretary, Mamie Johns; Treasurer, Fern Slinkey.

The girls were also greatly helped by the wise and kindly talk which Miss Upham gave at their report division on Tuesday morning.

Professor Raine preached in Cincinnati last Sunday, and on his return brought with him Mrs. Raine who recently underwent an operation at Christ Hospital.

Mrs. E. E. Melbroom and Miss Daisy Moore of Woodstock, Ill., who were visiting Miss Ethel Melbroom, were given a trip last Saturday to Sinks and Rises and Owsley Fork Caves. The other members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Livenood, Miss Laura E. Orr, Miss Zoda Greenlee and Miss Ethel Melbroom. Miss Moore and Mrs. Melbroom returned to their home on Monday.

A party of the younger members of the faculty including Misses Hatcher, Boatright, Eyler, Wales, Parker, Raymond and Wilson, spent the weekend at the bungalow on Indian Fort Mountain.

IF YOU WANT

A NEW STOVE LOOK
AT OUR LINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

I have just received
a new line of Stoves
and Stovepipes.

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

W. J. TATUM

MAIN STREET.



If you want to secure the lowest price of the year, buy winter's coal now.

If you want good service along with good coal permit us to fill your bin at once.

Holliday & Co.

Phone 169 and 71 Berea, Ky.

Miss Lillie A. Moore returned to Berea the first of the week after her vacation in Illinois.

Mr. Noble Hill spoke at the United Chapel on Monday morning, emphasizing the difference between Berea and other colleges, particularly in regard to the earnestness of the student body.

By a long and circuitous journey on Saturday night the students went from Ladies Hall to the Tabernacle for the Pig Roast. Because of the cold weather the program had to be given there instead of at the place planned. Horace Caldwell was chairman of the refreshment committee and Jack Warrington made a good toast-master. The following toasts were given: "What's in a Squeal?", W. A. Adams; "As a Freshie Sees It", W. L. Collins; "As a Senior Sees It", Viola Clegg; "As We See the Mule", Henrietta Beecher.

Mr. William Huhn of Lexington, a State Y. M. C. A. secretary, was in Berea this week.

Last week we published the names of the corresponding secretaries of the women's literary societies and of the two older men's societies, with the comment that upon their depended, in large measure, the success and interest of the programs. This week we wish to add the names of the corresponding secretaries of the younger men's societies: Beta Kappa, John Marlatt; Union, Luther Brown.

A Step Ahead in Quality A Step Behind in Price

IS where we stand this season. As far as price alone is concerned there are stores in Berea where you can buy clothes at the same range of price we ask. But they do not measure up to ours in style, material, or workmanship qualities. Buying clothing from us eliminates all chance of speculation. The garment will make good, or we will. We have

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For Men, Young Men and Boys—High Grade but not high price.
PANTS to fit all Men—PANTS to fit all Boys.
Bring your boy here to get his Fall Suit. We will fix the price to suit you.

RHODUS & HAYES

The Quality Store

MAIN STREET

BEREA, KY

"The Frar"



Perfection



The Secret of Youth

Do you ever wonder how you can remain young, or why other women older than you, look younger than you do? The secret can be put in a few words: "Preserve your health, and you will preserve your youth."

By "health" we mean not alone physical health, but nerve health, as, sometimes, magnificently strong-looking women are nervous wrecks.

But whether you are weak physically or nervously, you need a tonic, and the best tonic for you is Cardui.

It builds strength for the physical and nervous systems. It helps put flesh on your bones and vitality into your nerves.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"My mother," writes Mrs. Z. L. Adcock, of Smithville, Tenn., "is 44 years old and is passing through the change of life."

"She was irregular and bloated and suffered terribly. My father stepped over to the store and got her a bottle of Cardui, which she took according to directions and now she is up, able to do her housework and says she feels like a new woman." Try Cardui in your own case.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

A PROTEST

Editor of The Citizen:

The senseless custom of "Chivaree" seems to be growing in our town. Let me enter my protest against it. A few foolish boys think it is all right to disturb a whole neighborhood in the middle of the night by their unearthly noises. They think it is fun. It is degrading and barbarous. Marriage ought to be sacred. The "Chivaree" is an insult to all that is best in our life.

Yours, M. K. Pasco.

THE SALOON

(Continued from First Page)

itation but the experience and the common sense of the American people will allow no deception.

Against the abolition of the saloon from American life an appeal is made to personal liberty. There are, however, no rights for personal liberty that are independent of the rights of all. Against the personal liberty of the man to drink or of the saloon to sell liquor may be placed the rights of the family to a good husband and father and to a decent living. Against the liberty of the individual to drink may be placed the rights of the community to peace and order, to protection of life and of property. Against the personal liberty of the mature man to do as he pleases must be put the right of the parent to be rid of an active agency to destroy his child.

Against the abolition of the saloon it is urged that the evil still remains in more objectionable forms. Too often, alas, this charge is true; but it is to be remembered that the displacement of the saloon is not the end of the fight. It is the shifting of the battle-line to a more favorable position. To push the liquor interests onto criminal ground by depriving them of legality is to cause men to show their colors. The respectable man will go out of such a business in the course of time. The self-respecting man will not go into secret places. The officials who refuse to enforce the law will get their proper rating ere long and be asked to step down from office. The liquor interests know this very well and they seek to stem the tide by license and respectability.

The mountain section of Eastern Kentucky, into which this paper goes,

Model House Opening

(Continued from First Page)

and buys her clothes from the factory. The long process of manufacturing food and clothing is transferred from the home to the factory. Much of the drudgery of house work has been lifted but we have lost something by the change. Now the daughter does not learn the art of housekeeping as she used to in the old days. The mother can do the work in the home so she sends her daughter to school where she may learn to be a teacher, or a typewriter and clerk.

We have proved that college women do get married—a little older in years than was the custom. Moreover it is demonstrated that college women make the most devoted and intelligent mothers. They do not do the baby with catnip tea and paregoric. They do not sew him up in a woolen cloth to keep him from taking cold. They give him a bath every day and lots of fresh air and sunshine. They treat him like a little animal that needs the right kind of food and plenty of exercise arranged for systematically and intelligently. In other words we are discovering that it takes brains to be a wise and happy mother.

The young woman of today is superior in some ways to her sister of fifty years ago. Her feet are larger—she walks more. Her hands are larger—she is not ashamed to work. Her waist is larger—she breathes in more fresh air. Her heart is larger and her ideals more sane and wholesome. She marries now not because she wants a home or is ashamed to be unmarried, but because she loves a man and wants to be his wife and to know the joys of motherhood. She is the companion and friend of her husband as well as his wife—competent to enter sympathetically into all of his interests as well as to sew on his buttons and cook his meals.

More and more, as women are being educated, does this sane view of life prevail. Thanks to the college training and the outdoor life which thousands of our girls lead, women are gradually being emancipated from many foolish physical ills and notions. It is no longer the fashion to faint and we have discovered that one can be a lady and not wear gloves and a veil on every occasion.

INTENSIVE FARMING

AS IT APPEARS ON THE RHINE

No Soil Lost—Miles of Rock Walls—Five Acres Enough to Make A Living on—Application for Eastern Kentucky.

By MR. F. O. CLARK

The Rhine River is quite like our Hudson in many respects. The beautiful modern homes along the Hudson are not to be seen on the Rhine, but the old castles take their place. The most striking difference to me was in the methods of farming. Our American river can boast of but little improved farming, while the banks of the Rhine are lined with beautiful vineyards.

But some one says, "Oh any one could farm in such rich river-bottom soil." But I am sure the difficulties of the upper Rhine farming far surpass anything that I have seen in Kentucky. There is no broad level bottom as one might expect, but the hillsides are very steep and rocky and in many places the vineyards extend down to the very water edge. When we talk about our soil washing away, we are not in it. The German farmer never allows a foot of his soil to be lost, and to prevent this he has built thousands of miles of rock walls. As far as one can see the vineyards are all divided into very small irregular shaped fields, each separated from the other with stone fences. Some of these fields contain two or three acres, but most of them much less, perhaps a quarter of an acre is a fair average.

The rows always run around the hillside, so that no water can run down the row. As fast as the water washes the soil from the upper side of the field to the lower, this lower stone wall is built higher so that no soil can get away. Some of these walls are fifteen and twenty feet high and yet the soil on the upper side has washed down until it reaches almost to the top. This is one way of making the field level. As the rocks are washed bare on the upper side they are taken out to build up the wall and soil is put in their places.

This process makes the hillside appear quite like a pair of steps, and

the farmer must, in many cases, use a ladder to get from one field to the other. In some places stone steps are built in the wall. Perhaps you are wondering how the farmer is going to get his horses up the stone steps or ladder to his field but this does not bother the Rhine farmer for he uses no horses. All the work is done by hand. In one place I went up about 500 feet to the top field and from there I could see the entire farm of twenty different farmers, the average size being less than five acres.

The people nearly all live down near the river and generally in little towns at the mouth of streams.

Many of the men work on the boats on the river, or around the landing-places. As you get off the boat there are always plenty of men waiting to show you a hotel or to carry your luggage, for which they expect a small fee.

There are a few saw mills, brick-yards and other manufacturing plants in the towns, and some of the men go up or down the river to work in these mills. The women and children do most of the work on the farms.

A vineyard, a small garden and a goat pasture constitute a good Rhine farm, and on five acres a family can make a good living. The man who owns his five acres does not need to work on the river or in the mills but the renter must do so in order to get money with which to pay his high rent.

Now I do not expect our mountain farmers to build rock walls on their hillside, but if the Rhine farmer can afford such improvements the Kentucky mountain farmer can surely afford to use stones and brush to save his soil.

The German intensive farming means more work on less soil, with fine results.

Our young women have lost the joy of housekeeping it is because this instinct has been neglected and killed by faulty education.

Our courses of study are planned largely for men. Today Mary goes through the public schools and through the college side by side with her brother John. They study Latin and Greek and geometry and work out the same problems in the physical and chemical laboratories. Mary is getting the general culture and mental discipline but the same subjects that make John a civil engineer or a lawyer will not help Mary to keep house. And so from the college women themselves has come the demand that our girls shall have in our curricula some special training in the science of home making.

We are glad that President Frost and the trustees of Berea College have made it possible for our girls to get this training.

We are beginning to realize that the "knowing" and the "doing" must go hand in hand if our education is to be effective. Years ago I was trying to teach a little Indian boy to write. He cried and struggled but I took his hand in mine and slowly formed the characters. Day after day we had a rather painful process. About a month later I found him at the blackboard writing and as he stood off admiring his work, every line of his face showing pleasure and pride, I knew that work had become play to him and the struggle was over. What we learn to do well, we enjoy doing. If we would keep something of the freedom and spirit of play in our work then we must be skilled workers. The happy wholesome, competent mother is the mother who knows how. Today we believe that it is not enough to set the ideal before our girls but that in addition we must give them the tools and the chance—in a measure at least—to realize that ideal. Our girls need the poetry and the cooking side by side so that when they scrub the floor their thoughts will lift them above the drudgery and so the meannest work will become a pleasure. I would make it possible for every woman to be so skilled that while the hand works the heart is free to sing.

MISS ROBINSON'S ADDRESS

President Frost has spoken about the Model House, I will speak about the Model Woman. When Miss Merrow asked me to speak on this occasion I asked what I should talk about, and she said, "On any subject you please." My reply was, "Then I shall talk about you." And so I am to do that only not to be too personal let me say that I shall talk about "The Model Woman."

When God saw that it was not good for man to be alone he made the first model woman to be a helpmate for him and she immediately began on woman's first duty, for she went at once into the garden to

get her man something to eat.

Let us consider what qualities a woman should possess to be a genuine helpmate for man created in the image of God.

I say, first of all, that she should be comely, and by comely I mean that she should be pleasant for the eye to look upon. She must be clean, and to be really comely she must live in a clean house. I know we often see a woman come fresh and clean from a house whose conditions may be otherwise, but to my eyes she is not comely. For I know that if I should visit her house I should find her back porch untidy. I can see just how it looks there with bits of rags and other refuse lying around in dampness and filth. Her kitchen is out of order, too, and her range is covered with rust and grease.

The really comely woman has her house and its surroundings sweet and clean and wholesome.

The model woman should be intelligent. She should know the difference between good materials for clothing and those which will not wear well. She must know what kinds of food to prepare for her family. Much is said about the high cost of living. The intelligent woman must know market prices and plan to buy those food materials which are nutritious and cost less than others at that time, and how to cook to make the food keep her family strong and well.

And the model woman should be skillful. She must be able to do things well and do them quickly. In New England they tell many stories of "smart" women—of their having all the beds in the house made before any one else is up, of their going through one door before another has closed behind them, of their preparing a meal by crossing the kitchen twice. Now a woman may not literally do these feats, but she must be so quick and so skillful that she seems to do them if she is really a model woman.

Comely, intelligent, skillful, such a woman must be to be a suitable helpmate for a man of the sort God can rejoice to have created.

FOR SALE

A good farm of 160 acres on the Richmond and Big Hill turn-pike, six miles east of Berea. About 75 or 80 acres are in cultivation and the rest, in timber. Good water the year round, good improvements and a good young orchard. Any one wishing to purchase a place, should write or call on M. A. Moody, Post office, Big Hill, Ky.

NOTICE.

Berea, Ky., October 3, 1910. All creditors of W. C. Parks, now deceased, are hereby notified to bring their claims, properly proven, before me, the Administrator of the said W. C. Parks, deceased, for settlement. J. A. Parks, Administrator, Hugh, Ky.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Melody: "JOHN BROWN'S BODY."

1. Mine eyes have seen the glo-ry of the com-ing of the Lord; He is
2. I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hun-dred cir-cling camps; They have
3. I have read a fier-y gos-pel, writ in burnished rows of steel; "As ye
4. He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall nev-er call re-treat; He is
5. In the beau-ty of the lil-ies, Christ was born a-cross the sea, With a

trampling on the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the
built-ed Him an at-tar in the ev'ning dew and damps; I can read His
dead with my con-tem-ners, so with you my grace shall deal; Let the Her-o,
sift-ing out the hearts of men be-fore His judgment seat; O, be swift, my
glo-ry in His bosom that trans-fig-ures you and me; As He died to

late-ful light-nings of His ter-ri-ble swift sword, His truth is marching on.
righteous sen-tence by the dim and far-ing lamps, His day is march-ing on.
born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel, Since God is march-ing on,
son, to answer Him be in-bi-lant my feet! Our God is march-ing on,
make men ho-ly, let us die, to make men free, While God is march-ing on.

Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah! Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah!
Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah! Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah!

Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah! Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah!
Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah! Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah!

Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah! Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah!
Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah! Glo-ry! glo-ry! hal-le-lu-jah!

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Royal

BAKING POWDER



Crullers,
All Cakes,

Biscuits, Hot Breads
More Tasty, Economical,
Absolutely Healthful

has much regret in the matter of illicit distilling in the years that are past. From this reputation it is rapidly recovering. The hostility of the mountain region to the saloon is not so generally known but it is a matter of congratulation and it should be the pride and ambition of Eastern Kentucky to lend the state in this greatest reform of the age.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is sen-ior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SERIAL
STORYArchibald's
AgathaBy
EDITH
HUNTINGTON
MASONAuthor of
"The Real Agatha"Copyright 1919 by W. G. Chapman.
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SYNOPSIS.

Archibald Terhune, a popular young bachelor of London, is suddenly aroused from the aimless and indolent life he leads, by the startling news from the law firm of Barnes, Wiloughby & Son, that he is the heir to a sheep farm in Australia bringing in an income of \$20,000 a year. The bequest comes from an aunt, Mrs. Georgiana James of Essex. She makes him her heir on condition that he marry within ten days or forfeit the legacy to a third cousin living in America. The story opens at Castle Wyckoff, where Lord Vincent and his wife, staunch friends of Terhune, are discussing plans to find Terhune a wife within the allotted time. It seems that Lady Vincent is one of seven persons named Agatha, all whom have been close childhood chums. She decides to invite two of them to a party at the castle and have Archibald there as one of the guests.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"Why, that would spoil the whole thing," she said. "Agatha Sixth would suspect a plot at once, and as inevitably balk. Match-making, to be successful, must be conducted absolutely without appearing to be conducted."

"Then we can telegraph Terhune to come up at once?" I said, gazing at her admiringly. She is so wise for one so young.

"Yes, and the two Agathas as well. Luckily for the success of our plans they are already in England. They came over to visit Agatha Chiltern in the next county a month ago and have been staying there ever since. That's what made me think of the plan, really."

"Huzzat!" I cried. "The gods favor us! You must telegraph Agatha Chiltern this moment. She's such a brick. I know she'll let us have her guests without a murmur even at such short notice!"

"O, yes," said Dearest, "they were coming to visit me next week, anyway."

Mrs. Chiltern, by the way, had been one of the Agathas who were my wife's companions when she had been playing the part of Miss Marsh, the secretary, not very long ago. Agatha Fourth was, in fact, to give her the numerical title which Terhune and I had used to distinguish the Agathas at that time. She had recently married one Cecil Chiltern, a former guest of Castle Wyckoff before the advent of Arch and myself, and as his estate was only 30 miles or so from Castle Wyckoff, we found ourselves neighbors, as it were. It was for this reason, because of Mrs. Chiltern's invitation to visit her, that the two Agathas we wanted to assist us in our scheme for enabling Terhune to inherit his aunt's property chanced to be so close at hand.

We had hardly reached this satisfactory conclusion in regard to our plans, when a station cab turned in at the avenue and whirling up under the beeches that lined the road, presently deposited a passenger under the portico of the carriage entrance to the castle.

"Hullo!" I cried, "a visitor!" Then in another instant, "By Jove! If it isn't old Terhune himself!" as a middling sized, very well dressed man, after a moment of hesitation, sighted us under the trees and hurried over the lawn toward us.

"Look at the old boy, Dearest!" I said as Arch came up out of breath. "Look at him, will you? Right off the row, as usual! Frock coat, pearl grays, top hat, all complete. Ah, Archibald! Will you never cease to frivol?"

Since my marriage I may say, Arch and I have rather changed places. It used to be he who was always rebuking me; now it's just the other way. So much for the dignities of life as a Benedict!

"My dear fellow," smiled my friend, "what would you have me wear? Knickerbockers and an old shooting coat?" eying my own careless attire rather pointedly. "Ah, Lady Vincent!" turning to my wife, "dear Mrs. Wilfred! So glad—so very glad, to see you!"

Dearest gave him both her pretty hands.

"You old dear!" she cried. "How nice of you to come!"

"And now sit down and tell us all about it!" said my wife. "Wilfred has given me his version, of course, but I want it from headquarters. It's the most exciting thing in the world! How nice of your Aunt Georgy to give us all such an interesting problem to solve!"

Terhune sat down in my wicker chair and I seated myself on the grass by Dearest.

"Yes, indeed! I feel quite grateful to her for providing us with such a genuine bit of romance," she contin-

ued. "It's as good as a dime novel, and Wilfred and I would be too pleased for anything to assist in its denouement."

"It does seem extraordinary," acquiesced Terhune, "that such a thing, an event so out of the common, should happen to me. Who would ever have thought of Aunt Georgy carrying on like that! Why, she's promised me the property all her life, said to go and decree suddenly, out of a clear sky, that I must marry in ten days or forfeit it, just because I'm forty years old! Why, it's the most absurd thing I ever heard in my life!" And he mopped his brow fustily as he spoke.

Dearest smiled at him sympathetically. "Finding a wife is as short a time as that does sound like a pretty difficult proposition," she murmured. "Dearest difficult!" exploded Arch. "And that's what I came up from London to see you for. I thought if any one could suggest an expeditious way, it would be my friends the Vincents! You know you did things in rather a hurry yourselves." Making reference of course to my rapid courtship of my wife during the exciting and somewhat unusual events pertaining to a six weeks' visit made by Terhune and myself at Castle Wyckoff the year before.

"And your confidence is not at all misplaced, my boy," said I, "as you will find!" And fell to telling him of our house party plan all in a breath and as fast as I could talk.

Terhune was first amazed, then doubtful, and then, as the full beauty of it struck him, he rose in his enthusiasm and seized a hand of each of us.

"Agatha Sixth!" he cried; "who else? It shall be she and no other! What friends you two are to give me the chance!"

CHAPTER III.

And if you'll believe me, the evening of the next day saw our two other prospective guests, the Misses Agatha First and Sixth, actually under our roof. We had sent a motor over to Chiltern house that morning after a telephone conversation between my wife and the mistress of that establishment, and by dinner time our rather peculiarly interesting house party was gathered round the table complete.

We were very gay—my wife and myself as head conspirators in a matrimonial plot—especially so, though the two girls were almost as merry. Agatha First had much to tell of her visit at Chiltern house and Agatha Sixth of my wife's friends in America, so that the dinner hour passed rapidly. Agatha First had been with Mrs. Chiltern the longer, it seemed, Agatha Sixth having had friends in London to visit, had only been with her a week. The two girls were not intimate friends, Dearest told me afterward. They had not been as much so with each other as they had been with others of the six Agathas who had first visited her at Castle Wyckoff. I lay stress upon this fact because it accounts for a number of things to occur later. Of all the party, Arch was the only one who seemed at all quiet, and I guessed that he was somewhat sobered by the swiftness with which the plot had begun to thicken about him.

After dinner we had a little music, and I had a bit of laugh all to myself as I watched the feverish attentions which Arch was paying Agatha Sixth, who was at the piano. The girl was uncommonly attractive and that's a fact, in a sort of hand-painted, miniature kind of way. She wore a most becoming gown of cream color, and her fine profile showed to advantage against the black of Terhune's coat as he stood beside her.

Nevertheless I couldn't help letting my eyes wander to my wife who sat across the room from me, delicate as a flower, supple as a young tree and wholly sweet. Her hair, which curled to distraction about her long white neck, made a gorgeous halo about her head.

It was a pleasant moment, that after dinner interlude, as I looked around me at my wife and my guests, the fine old room with its golden-toned piano and the soft glow of many lamps. But as I looked and sighed with content, I suddenly missed the fifth member of our party—Agatha First. She was not in the room. In a case of odd numbers it is easy not to notice the absence of the odd one. Poor Agatha First was undoubtedly that unlucky individual, having no man to pair off with, though Dearest and I had tried our best not to let her feel this deficiency.

However, gone she was from our midst, that was certain enough, and I was just about to wonder aloud as to her disappearance when the door from the hall opened and in she walked.

"Don't let's stay indoors," she exclaimed in her breezy American voice, "it's so lovely outside! The moon's just coming up!" And she strode vigorously across the room toward the glass doors that opened upon the lawn. As she paused at the threshold with a little commanding gesture toward the terrace I couldn't help thinking that my wife's friends were both of them uncommonly handsome girls. She was so superbly healthy, with such a color in her cheeks, such a snap to her eyes.

I caught Terhune glancing irresolutely from the girl at the piano to the girl at the door.

"Let me open it for you," he offered at last, going to her and throwing wide the long windows. And the rest of us, Agatha Sixth after him and Dearest and myself last, followed them out, my wife and I exchanging looks of more or less significance as we did so. As well as I could read it, her look expressed a slight apprehension. Mine I meant to indicate

amusement. Terhune is such a con-celled old chap, a wink or a nod from one of the other sex is enough to upset him, and he changes his allegiance as easily as he changes his coat. It would be just like him, after all our pains. But, as I said later when we had gone upstairs, prophesying about Terhune in connection with the fair sex, is about as much worth while as guessing which way the wind will blow.

It was on an afternoon a day or so later when Dearest and I were discussing Terhune's chances of winning Agatha Sixth before the expiration of the ten important days stipulated upon by his Aunt Georgy, that I learned an aspect of the case which seemed to me to simplify matters even while it made them more interesting.

"I can't think he would be foolish enough not to stick to one or the other," said my wife. "Surely he sees that it's impossible to waste any time flirting when he has only ten days—eight days now—in which to win a wife."

We were upstairs and she had come into my room to chat before we were dressed for dinner, and had, incidentally, wrapped herself in my blue striped lounging robe in lieu of an evening frock, a costume that I thought quite as becoming as more conventional attire. The turquoise blue of the stripes set out her sparkling hair to the queen's taste, and the rough folds of the hood about her throat made her head and face smaller and more delicate by comparison.

"A week to win a wife!" I laughed. "Sounds like the title of a penny-dreadful! And, by Jove! This affair of Terhune's is getting to have as much of a thrill about it! It's the shortness of the time, with what he has at stake, that makes it exciting! Fancy picking a wife in ten days' time!"

"Yes, but of course he has the advantage of having a girl he knows



The Girl Was Uncommonly Attractive.

as well as he does Agatha Sixth, to pay court to! It makes a lot of difference, you know, where the girl in the case happens to care for the man in the case!"

I had been strolling about the room as we talked, hunting up a favorite waistcoat I wanted to wear that night, but at this last remark of my wife's I halted in my stride.

"What did you say, Dearest?" I asked in astonishment. For it was news to me that Agatha Sixth actually cared for Arch. I had only dared hope she would eventually.

"I said that she—Agatha Sixth—cared for Terhune," repeated Dearest, obligingly.

"You don't say so!" I exclaimed, with a long whistle of astonishment.

"Of course!" she answered calmly. "Stupid boy not to have seen it all along!"

"Well, I didn't!" I admitted, "and I don't see how you did either!"

"It was as plain as your classic

Vincent nose is beautiful," replied my wife, "and besides, if it wasn't, I would have known, for she told me herself."

"Well, then?" I cried, "doesn't that fix things? What's all this uncertainty about? I should say that Terhune was certain of his aunt's property. Why haven't you told him this long ago, and put the poor old fellow out of his suspense?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Oriental Love.

It has been said many a time and oft that Oriental women have not been honored and loved enough. It is impossible for us to understand the heart and soul of races totally different in most respects from ours. Although they never do show it in the presence of a third person, Orientals love their women much indeed. Love by them is not shown publicly by soft words or kisses, pats and hugs. They are often called "henpecked," because they are so under the influence of their women. Love is the food of the Oriental soul. A few of the American women think they will love just so long as they are loved, and the consequences show a plenty in the divorce courts. Such "independent" spirit in love matters, such profit and loss and happy-go-lucky marriages ways strike an Oriental as gross, inane, hopeless materialism, or else are utterly unintelligible to him.

Spelled the Evening for Her.

"I suppose you had a perfectly lovely time at the dinner party last night?"

"No. Through some mistake they seated me next to my husband."

He's Lit Up, Too.

"Doesn't the town look pretty lit up?"

"Yes, but you ought to see my bus

FARM AND
GARDEN

CHINESE "TRICKS OF TRADE"

Some Unique Gardening Methods Which Have Brought Large Financial Returns—Worth Copying.

(By M. F. RITTENHOUSE.)

A Chinese market-gardener of our town who has grown rich at his business has some very unique methods, but which are worth copying, for his gardens, both artistically and financially, are a great success.

To save his squash and pumpkin seeds for the next year's planting by the simple process of keeping the squash or pumpkin that especially strikes his fancy in a cool, dry place until the next planting season. Then he plants them with pieces of the



Preserves Onions in Winter.

pulp adhering, and they appear above ground with mushroom-like promptness.

His muskmelon seed, he ties up in a bag of coarse burlap, and covers this loosely with rich soil, allowing the seeds to sprout before planting them.

He also preserves his cucumber seeds in the cucumber, which he coats carefully with paraffine as soon as pulled from the vine.

When he irrigates his potatoes (and he raises two crops on the same land each year) he waters long and deeply; and his potatoes never grow near enough to the surface to get sunburned, as do those of the inexperienced gardeners who lightly sprinkle the surface of their potato patch as scantily and as often as they sprinkle their lettuce beds.

There is no question as to the superiority in size and quality of the deep-grown potato over those grown close to the surface.

His beet-seed are soaked in water for at least forty-eight hours before planting. He sets them to soak in warm water and during the daytime keeps the vessel containing them as much in the sunshine as possible.

I have never yet seen him throw away a young plant of any description. He merely transplants them, and I do not believe it an exaggeration to say that nine-tenths of the plants survive and flourish, for he is surely a past master in the art—for it is an art—of transplanting.

For example, when his lettuce plants grow to about the height of two inches, he thins out the bed and clipping off about an inch of the root tip of each plant he pulls up, he replants in long rows, and the transplanted lettuce makes a more rapid and larger growth than the plants which he has left undisturbed.

The replanted, or rather transplanted lettuce with its clipped roots, grows to such enormous heads that at a short distance they remind one of thrifty cabbage rows.

He never uproots the head lettuce he markets. Instead he leaves the stalks in the ground and assiduously waters and cultivates them whereupon they produce another head in about half the time required for the first head to reach a marketable size.

His beet plants are transplanted with clipped roots in precisely the same manner as the lettuce.

His onions, which are invariably started from the seed (he refuses to use sets), are transplanted after having their roots clipped and grow to be larger in circumference than the ordinary saucer.

He also bends his cabbage, leaving the stalk to grow. He cuts slight notches or gashes in the growing stalk, which watered and tended produces a second growth that are in appearance fair imitations of brussels sprouts and quite as good to eat.

His faith in the forcing powers of warm water is sublime. I have known him to heat water for his radishes in the chill days of spring, testing its temperature as carefully as if preparing a baby's bath.

He is equally expert in rooting rose cuttings. This he does during the entire year, but he considers August the most auspicious month, though I doubt if he could give a reason for thinking so.

He plants his cuttings by thrusting his spade once deep in the soil. He then slides the cutting in the opening, draws out the spade, presses the earth down firmly and the cutting is planted.

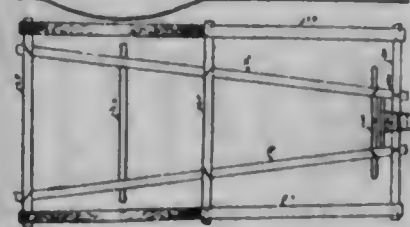
EXCELLENT FRAME FOR HAY

Implement is About Absolute Necessity on Farm—How One Can Be Put Together.

(By J. WESLEY GRIFFIN.)

A frame for carrying hay from the fields to the barn is an indispensable implement on any well furnished farm. One can be constructed by following the plan given below:

The side pieces are made of 1x8-inch elm or other strong plank 18



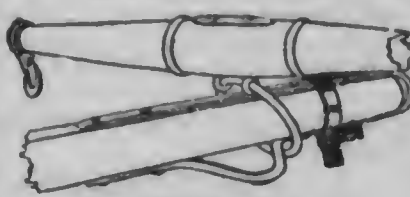
Model Hay Frame.

feet long. The end pieces are 2x6 inches 6 feet long. The front brace (No. 4) is made of hard wood 3 feet long, and takes the place of the bolster on the wagon. The main rails of the frame (No. 5) are made of 2x6-inch pine 28 feet long. No. 6 is the rear bolster of the wagon. The cross-pieces (No. 2) are fastened to the main rails with straps of one-half inch iron with a strip bolted on the under side. At No. 7 there is a knee 1 foot tall, mortised into the frame, raising the bed away from the front wheel. The boom ladder (No. 8) is made of 2x4-inch stuff 6 feet long, and attached to the frame by a roller.

HOLDS NECKYOKER ON TONGUE

Little Device Shown in Illustration, When Applied, Will Prevent Serious Accidents.

The little device illustrated herewith, when applied to the end of a vehicle tongue, prevents the neckyoke from slipping off and may thus avert a disastrous runaway, writes Thos. L. Parker in Popular Mechanics. It is made by bending a piece of 1/4-inch rod, about 4 inches long, at right angles and drilling a hole through it in the bend. This is attached to the under side of the tongue by an iron strap, fastened around the wood so that the rear angle hangs down and the forward angle lies parallel with



Neckyoke Lock.

the tongue. When the ring of the neckyoke is passing over the end of the tongue the lock is tilted forward and then drops back in position as shown, after the ring is in place.

Improved Oats.

A single visit to the eastern Pennsylvania farmers who have harvested their crop of improved oats should convert the indifferent cultivator, as the increased yield, straw, etc., are convincing. Let us appreciate the fact that oats have been improved, and that the old plan is no longer the best, nor advisable in this new era of farming.

Intensive Culture.

By intensive cultivation we have known crops grown even upon high-priced land to pay for the land in a single season, says Baltimore American. A system that can effect such a result is worth studying.

FARM AND
NOTES

Gather and burn the rubbish. One forward look is worth 40 backward glances.

Of great importance to a good wheat crop is good seed, properly sown.

How some folks do enjoy rolling up their sleeves, and then—bosing the job that somebody else does.

Bring in the corn horse after you are through with it. Even a wooden horse will show the effects if stabled out in the fields a few months.

If potatoes are inclined to rot, don't be in a hurry to dig yours. Leave them in the ground as long as you can before digging. There will be far less waste.

Corn smut spreads rapidly if the smut balls are thrown on the manure pile and the manure spread on corn fields. Never throw smut balls on the manure pile.

The difference in carelessness and careless ways of handling machinery means a difference in the life of most farm machines amounting to from 50 to 100 per cent.

We may hope to destroy such weeds as rustards, dandelion, ox-eye daisy, white-top, and horse-nettle, as well as practically all other broad-leaved weeds by use of sprays.

If you pour the potatoes over into a deep bin, do not be surprised if they are bruised so that they rot. Potatoes are tender. Set the crate over in the bin and empty it carefully.

Now that the harvest season is over, and the binder, the mower, the rake, the corn cultivator, and other machinery of that character have done their duty for the year, see to it that they are properly housed.

TEMPERANCE
NOTES

INEBRIATE IS DEAD WEIGHT

Progress is Pushing Drunkard to One Side With Relentless Force—Old Order Was Kind.

If conditions 60, 70 or 80 years ago were considered, the decrease shown in inebriety would be most striking. One drunkard being found in a thousand where formerly there were probably 20 or 30. In the early days of the republic, whisky was an article of wide consumption, made so because it was the only alcoholic stimulant easily obtainable at a distance from the sea coast, and because large quantities of grain could be profitably converted into liquor in the interior communities.

Economic causes have operated powerfully to diminish hard drinking. Fifty or 60 years ago there were thousands of communities in which professional men could drink to excess without suffering in public opinion. Now such offenders would quickly lose their standing, and not only professional men, but workers in all the trades, especially those in which machinery is employed, are obliged to keep sober in order to hold their places. The inebriate is a dead weight in modern society, says New York Tribune. The older order was more than kind to him, but the newer is relentless. The younger generation has accurate views on that point, and the proportion of young men handicapping themselves with drinking habits is becoming smaller every year. Young men nowadays are too intent on other things to be greatly attracted by the cheap lures of dissipation.

All progress in the past half century has helped the cause of moderation. Legislation has been appealed to both to end the sale of liquors and to regulate it. But economic and educational pressures have done more than legislation to put a rigorous ban on inebriety.

THEY ARE SOBER ENGINEERS

Stringent Rules Against Drunkenness Enforced by Brotherhood—One Notable Example.

It is safe to say that no other union, club or organization of any sort applies quite such heroic treatment to undesirable citizens as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. One thing that the brotherhood most strenuously insists upon is that its members shall not drink. Thirty-five members were expelled for getting drunk in 1909, and their names were publicly proclaimed in the Journal. This treatment does not stop here by any means. The brotherhood will not risk the lives of its members and the general public by permitting a drinking man to run an engine, writes Charles Frederick Carter in Century. When a man has been duly convicted of drinking and punished according to the laws of the order, the facts are laid before the proper authorities on the road that employs him, and his discharge is demanded. In one notable instance the engineer of a fast train got drunk during his layover and disgraced himself. He was tried, convicted and expelled, the management was informed, and the offender's discharge requested in regular form. But as the engineer had been a good man, the railroad company demurred, saying that he had not been drunk while on duty.

"But," said the brotherhood, "there is no telling when a man who gets drunk off duty may take a notion to get drunk on duty, and we do not intend to take any chances on having a drunken man tearing through the country at sixty miles an hour, endangering the lives of others. It is unfair both to the employees in your service and to your patrons."

The culprit was discharged. He can never be employed on a railroad again.

Temperance in Ireland.

Increased taxes on whisky have had a tendency to decrease its consumption in Ireland. It is shown that with the decrease of consumption there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness. So great has been the improvement that Mr. Lloyd George has not hesitated to say "that it would be criminal on the part of any government to reduce the impost which had produced such immediate and satisfactory result in the improvement of the habits of the people." In other words, the loss to the national exchequer is more than recouped by the increased prosperity to the nation and the consequent improvement in its ability to meet the calls of the tax payer.

Temperance in Germany.

The cause of temperance is making steady progress in Germany, and according to the latest statistics just published there are over 140,000 members of the different temperance associations throughout the country, the most important being the International Order of Good Templars, with 40,000 members, the Blue Cross association with 33,000 members, and the Salvation Army with 8,000 total abstainers. The greatest number of converts have been made during the last year, in which time the International Order of Good Templars increased its membership by nearly 400 per cent.

Make Use of Your Gifts

By REV. ABNER H. LUCAS, D. D.

Text.—And he said, leave us not, I pray thee, for as much as thou knowest how we are to encamp in the wilderness, and thou mayest be with us instead of eyes. Num. 10:31.

What more glorious use can be made of knowledge, influence, and personal strength than to turn them to the help of the needy? If your vision is penetrating and clear, what nobler service can you render than to "be eyes" for those who may not see afar? If your hand has strength and cunning, to what better use may it be turned than lifting the burdens of the weak and teaching the unskilled how best to accomplish their task?

If you have wealth you have possession of a power for good which is nearly omnipotent, if rightly applied. What more worthy aim can lead men and women of wealth than that through their help the poor may catch visions of the highest and holiest life? If we have the gift of prophecy, we must use it for the instruction of the ignorant, if we retain it. To hesitate is ingloriously to fail; selfishly to keep for ourselves what God has intended shall serve his children, is to lose life with all its opportunities of good. Hobab's knowledge and influence never were more precious to him than when, having refused the appeal to enrich himself, he accepted the opportunity to assist others. As the new dangers arose, and he helped Moses meet them and conquer them, his own mind and soul grew imperial. His number, magnitude, and stress of the responsibilities of others, he was developed into his own worthiest life. When a great Italian commander was defeated he issued his immortal appeal: "Soldiers, I am without money and without reward. I have nothing to offer you but cold and hunger, and rags and hardship. Let him who loves his country follow me." But with that summons to self-denial and patriotism he gathered to his side the choicest souls of his generation. The men who followed in response to that appeal became courageous heroes themselves. When our Lord turned and said to the multitude, "The Son of man hath not to where to lay his head," and invited them to follow him, he was calling to men and women who had counted the cost, and were ready to surrender themselves to the cause of purity, truth, and human helplessness. The way of life is narrow; the gate to it is narrow; but the narrowness of the way and the gate are its glory. Narrowness of the way demands energy, high purpose and noble perseverance. There is no other way. To invite a great soul to a broad path is to invite him to smallness, to the cessation of growth and impotence. The cry has been heard in every age, "Would God it were easier to be good!" "And would God it were easier to redeem the earth!" But that is a mistaken cry. When the ten spies returned from Canaan murmuring because of the obstacles to their conquest, their murmuring was an evidence of weakness of character; but the cry of Caleb and Joshua was, "Up, let us conquer these giants, and take their walled cities." That was the token of the greatness of the two.

Jesus Christ did not come primarily to change the circumstances that should make life easy, but to give a new incentive and lofty inspiration that would enable men to meet life's circumstances as they are. He never promised his friends that the path of duty should be free from danger. In the spirit of the Spartan mother who charged her soldier son, "Come home with your shield or on it," Christ says to his disciples, "Take the field and save humanity, cost what it may." It is always true that the choice of the broad path of personal ease and comfort, instead of the narrow path of duty, leads to the loss of self-respect, the world's esteem, and true success. Sir Henry Stanley describes bravery as a requisite for those who push into the African forest, and says: "The bigger the work the greater the joy of doing it. The whole-hearted striving and wrestling with difficulty to lay hold with a firm grip and level head, and the calm resolution of the monster, and tugging and toiling and wrestling at it today, tomorrow, and the next, until it is done—is the soldier's creed of forward, ever forward; it is a man's faith that for this task he was born." When McKay wrote from Uganda in Africa to the home church, he said, "For our work at this station we want the best men in England; not a man who can be easily spared, but the man who cannot be spared." Christianity from the beginning has grown upon tasks that were so great as to require the consecration of all its power. "O, pray not for easy lives, pray to be stronger men; do not pray for power equal to your tasks; then the doing of your work shall be miracle, but you shall be a miracle; every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of the life which has come to you by the grace of God."

Final Aim.

The main reason why men are so quickly swept off their feet by passion, why gambling and lust and drink are so strong, is because God has not been chosen as the final aim of life to furnish a standing check upon the tiger and the ape in the menagerie of the soul.—Rev. J. P. D. Lewy, Presbyter, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

EXTERMINATE BROWN RAT; WORST MAMMAL NUISANCE

Little Animal is Most Active Agent in Disseminating Infectious Diseases and Should Be Destroyed.

(By DAVID E. LANTZ.)

The brown or Norway rat is the worst mammal pest in the United States, the losses from its depredations amounting to many millions of dollars yearly—to more, probably, than the losses from all other injurious mammals combined.

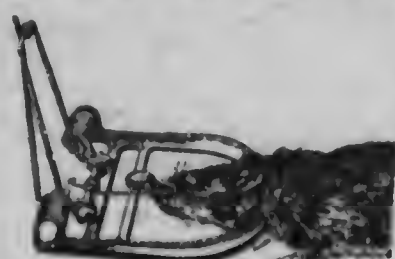
Several species of rats are known as house rats, but the brown rat is the commonest and most widespread in this country. Not one of these species is a native, but all were imported from the Old World.

The brown rat is practically omnivorous, feeding upon all kinds of animal and vegetable matter. It makes its home in the open field, the hedge row, and the river bank, as well as in stone walls, piers, and all kinds of buildings. It destroys grain when newly planted, while growing, and in the shock, stack, mow, crib, granary, mill, elevator, or ship's hold, and also in the bin and feed trough. It invades store and warehouse, and destroys furs, laces, silks, carpets, leather goods, and groceries. It attacks fruits, vegetables, and meats in the markets, and destroys by pollution ten times as much as it actually eats. It carries disease germs from house to house and bubonic plague from city to city. It causes disastrous conflagrations, floods houses by gnawing lead water pipes; ruins artificial ponds and embankments by burrowing; destroys eggs and young poultry; eats the eggs and young of song birds and game birds; and damages foundations, floors, doors, and furnishings of dwellings.

Rats have developed so much intelligence and such extraordinary caution that attempts to exterminate them have rarely succeeded. The failures have been due not so much to lack of effective methods as to the neglect of certain precautions and the absence of concerted action.

First in importance, as a measure of rat repression, is the exclusion of the animals from places where they find food and safe retreats for rearing their young.

The best way to keep rats from buildings, whether in city or in country, is by the use of cement construction. As the advantages of this material are coming to be generally understood, its use is rapidly extending to all kinds of buildings. Dwellings, dairies, barns, stables, chicken houses, ice houses, bridges, dams, silos, tanks, cisterns, root cellar, hotbeds, side-



Guillotine Trap.

walks, and curbs are now often made wholly of cement.

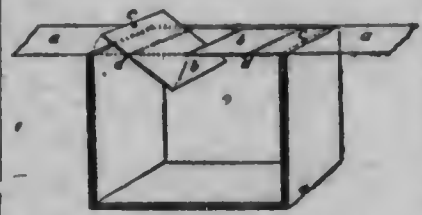
Granaries, corn cribs, and poultry houses may be made rat-proof by a liberal use of concrete in the foundations and floors; or the floors may be of wood resting upon the concrete. Objection has been urged against concrete floors for horses, cattle, and poultry, because the material is too good a conductor of heat, and the health of the animals suffers from contact with these floors. In poultry houses, dry soil or sand may be used as a covering for the cement floor; and in stables, a wooden floor resting on the concrete is just as satisfactory so far as the exclusion of rats is concerned.

Probably the greatest factor in the increase of rats, mice, and other destructive rodents in the United States has been the persistent killing off of the birds and mammals that prey upon them. Animals that on the whole are decidedly beneficial, since they subsist upon harmful insects and rodents, are habitually destroyed by some

farmers and sportsmen because they occasionally kill a chicken or a game bird.

The value of carnivorous mammals and the larger birds of prey in destroying rats should be more fully recognized, especially by the farmer and the game preserver. Rats actually destroy more poultry and game, both eggs and young chicks, than all the birds and wild mammals combined; yet some of our most useful birds of prey and carnivorous mammals are persecuted almost to the point of extinction. An enlightened public sentiment should cause the repeal of all bounties on these animals and afford protection to the majority of them.

Owing to their cunning it is not easy to clear premises of rats by trapping; if food is abundant it is impossible. And yet trapping, if per-



Pit Trap.

sistently followed, is one of the most effective ways of destroying rats.

"Guillotine" traps have marked advantages over the old style traps and many of them can be used at the same time. The more simply they are constructed the better. Probably those made entirely of metal are the best, as they are more durable and are less likely to absorb and retain odors. Guillotine traps should be baited with small pieces of Vienna sausage, fried bacon, or a small section of an ear of corn.

The pit trap consists of a stout, narrow box sunk in the ground so that the top is level with the rat run. It is fitted with a cover of light wood or metal in two sections; the sections turn on rods to which they are fastened. They are weighted near the ends of the box and so adjusted that they swing easily. An animal stepping upon the cover beyond the rods is precipitated into the box, while the power immediately swings back to its place. Besides rats, the trap is well adapted to capture larger animals, as mink, raccoons, opossums, and cats. It is especially useful to protect poultry yards, game preserves, and the like. The trap should be placed along the fence outside the yard, and behind a shelter of boards or brush that leans against the fence.

BENEFITS OF GOOD SILO

Summary Given Out By Missouri State Experiment Station Tells of Numerous Advantages.

Missouri state experiment station summarizes the value of the silo as follows:

1. Silage keeps young stock thrifty and growing all winter.
2. It produces fat beef more cheaply than does dry feed.
3. It enables cows to produce milk and butter more economically.
4. Silage is more conveniently handled than dry fodder.
5. The silo prevents waste of corn stalks in the manure when silage is fed.
6. The silo will make profitable food of stuff that would not otherwise be eaten.
7. It enables the farmer to preserve food which matures at a rainy time of the year, when drying would be next to impossible.
8. It is the most economical method of supplying food for the stock during the hot, dry periods in summer, when the pasture is short.

MISSOURI PRIZE MILK COW



Chief Josephine, the prize cow at the University of Missouri, has given a milk yield in eight months that is greater by 2,100 pounds than any other cow that ever lived. Here are some of the figures: Production for six months, 17,008.8 pounds milk, 529 pounds butter; production on last day

of the six months, 95 pounds milk; average daily yield for six months, 93.2 pounds.

Crown Gall.

Raspberry plants affected with crown gall should be dug out and burned. There is no cure.

THE LAST SUPPER

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 6, 1910

Specialy Arranged for This Paper

Lesson Text—Matthew 26:17-30. Memory verses 26-28.

Golden Text—"This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me."—Luke 22:19.

Theme—Thursday evening, April 6, A. D. 30.

Place—An upper room in Jerusalem.

This lesson is full of dramatic incidents. A harmony is necessary to understand the scenes in full.

The first great day of the Passover, which lasted a week, began at sunset on the evening after the 14th of April, which by the Jewish reckoning was the beginning of the 15th when the regular Passover supper was eaten. The disciples came to Jesus, some time on Thursday, saying, "Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?" "A room was needed, with tables surrounded by couches, for the Passover must be eaten reclining, since it was a canon that even the poorest must partake of that supper in a reclining attitude, to indicate rest, safety and liberty."

Then there must be obtained unleavened bread, bitter herbs, wine, and a paschal lamb, which must be slain in the temple between three and five o'clock, and cooked in a private home. Jesus and his disciples probably left Bethany late Thursday afternoon, walked two or three miles, and reached the upper room soon after sunset.

The strife probably began when the disciples were assembling in the upper room, and were about to take their places at the table. Even in this most solemn hour, more solemn than they realized, there arose a contention among the disciples as to who should be the greatest, probably with reference to the places of honor and nearness to Jesus, with an outlook toward the highest places in the new kingdom which was soon to begin. Also because so one was willing to take upon himself the servile duty of washing the travel-stained feet of the company.

There was doubtless a mingling of good and evil motives in the disciples.

At length all were reclining at the tables and the Passover supper was begun. Jesus wisely waited till time had been given for the excitement to be quieted, and the disciples to come to a better frame of mind. Then by a symbolic action he taught them a lesson which has been needed all down the ages. He who had all power, who came forth from God, and was going to God, arose from the supper, poured water into a basin, and washed his disciples' feet, including the feet of Judas, into whose heart the devil had put the plan to betray him.

And as they were eating the Passover meal Jesus used the same bread and wine that was upon the Passover table and taught the Passover truths. The rites of the new kingdom of heaven expressed for the spiritual life the deliverance from the slavery of sin, the redemption through blood, the promise of allegiance to the Lord, the hope of the promised land, which was enacted in actual life by the saving of the Israelites from the bondage of Egypt. "The Passover brought together the largest number of individuals to claim and consciously recognize their part in God's redeeming grace and power, and because of its sense of all-embracing victory, millennial gladness, universal salvation, was better fitted to become the distinctive and enduring symbol of redemption, and express the mighty hopes of Jesus as he stood on the threshold of his passion, than any of the sacrifices of the altar."

Jesus took bread, the thin cake of unleavened bread, and blessed it, "In words of blessing," "consecrated with solemn prayers." Take, eat, make it a part of yourselves. This is my body, symbolizes my body, does for your bodies just what my spiritual life does for your souls.

This is my blood, his life, which he laid down as the atonement for sin. Of the new testament, which God was now confirming to men. The new covenant was that God would renew and save all who believed in Jesus. It is the new promise to men, the new Gospel dispensation, in which God has used his perfect wisdom in seeking to save the world from sin. Which is shed for many. Multitudes, not merely a few, are to be saved by Christ. For the remission of sins, including the forgiveness of sin, and the deliverance from the power of sin. Sin is to be put away entirely.

The Supper is a kind of All Saints day. We become one, not only with those around us, but with those who have gone before, to join the heavenly host.

It is a feast of victory. It was the sun triumphing over darkness. The Lord's Supper is a prophecy of Christ's second coming, of the perfect triumph of his kingdom; for we are to celebrate it till he comes. It contains a hope and a promise.

Our last view of Christ in the Gospels is not of death, but of an ever-living Saviour, who once was dead, but now lives for evermore. It shows that we do not worship a dead Christ, but a living Christ, sitting on the right hand of God, leading the hosts of Christendom. It is the morning star that heralds the new day.

It is an invitation to all to come and be saved. It is the church holding up the banner of redemption that all the world may see.

We ought to make the Lord's Supper the most helpful and important service of the church.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organs, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses" there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The news is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

STUDENTS MUST ENGAGE ROOMS AT ONCE FOR WINTER TERM.

Every effort is being made to provide boarding accommodations for the young people who wish to attend Berea the coming winter—Term opening Jan. 4, 1911.

The great number here this fall, and the unusual number of applicants for the winter, show that we shall not be able to provide for all.

We therefore give notice that no students should come to Berea for the winter term except those who have engaged boarding accommodations through the College Secretary, Mr. Will C. Gamble.

Write to him at once, sending one dollar as a deposit (to be returned when you leave if you return your key, books, etc., all right) and tell him what department you wish to enter.

Students cannot board outside College buildings except with kinsfolk and by special permission.

JACKSON COUNTY

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Oct. 21.—The lumber hauling is the chief work now.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry York and Miss Susie Watson returned home today from Louisville, where they have been attending the Grand Lodge and visiting the Masonic Widows' and Orphans home, the place of Mrs. York's and Miss Watson's childhood.—Mrs. Pearl Cunaagin has a fine boy weighing twelve pounds.—Caleb Cope started for Frankfort this morning to attend the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star Order.—Mrs. Sarah Davis visited Mrs. Sarah McIntosh, Sunday.—G. C. Purkey has a very sore hand.—The Rev. James Brewer of Corbin is holding a protracted meeting at Ansville this week.—R. M. Tate and wife of Somerset are visiting the latter's mother of this place.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Oct. 24.—Everybody is through making sorghum in this vicinity.—Ned Gabbard, his son George and daughter, Bertha, and Charley Gabbard visited relatives in Garrard County last week.—Everybody is planning to attend the Odd Fellows Decoration day at McKee, Saturday, Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gabbard visited the latter's grandparents at South Fork, Friday and Saturday.—George Gabbard has purchased two yoke of oxen and is going into the logging business.—W. M. Baker of Clay County sold his farm on Indian Creek to I. R. Hays for \$750, and will build near McKee.—Our school teacher, Mrs. Thillie York, attended the Grand Lodge at Louisville, last week.—David Gabbard and family visited at Little Clover last week.—Wiley Roberts is hauling logs for John McCollum.—Mrs. Maggie Mullins of Berea is visiting relatives a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McCollum visited Mrs. James Seals, of Pond Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Grover Gabbard visited his parents at Black Lick, Saturday and Sunday.—A. P. Gabbard of Conway stayed at Pal Gabbard's, Monday night.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Oct. 25.—Died the 16th inst. the small child of Pulling Rogers. It had scarlet fever for some time and suddenly grew worse on Sunday and died Sunday night. The bereaved ones have our deepest sympathy.—The child of Jesse Kirby who has had typhoid for some time is fast recovering.—Clifford Dean who has had scarlet fever for five weeks is slowly recovering.—Frost has come

and grapes are ripe. It is now a hustle between Wm. Hurst and the opossums which can gather the most.—J. W. Abrams has had a rock wall built above his barn.—Mrs. Ida Abney visited her brother at Richmond, last Saturday.—A protracted meeting is in progress at Cave Springs.—The Rev. J. B. Hicknell of Berea is conducting the services. Quite a number of young folks visited Nora Powell, Saturday night and Sunday.—Clayton Pearson, Jr., was tried in S. A. Engle's court the 21st inst. and fined \$62 for shooting on the highway. He compromised his suit for shooting Elmer Moore's horse by giving Mr. Moore another horse in its place. The court required him to give a peace bond for one year.—Dennis Abney visited Duke Powell, Monday night.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Oct. 24.—People are about thru foddering and sorghum making. Sorghum is very scarce, and selling at 50 cents per gallon.—The funeral of old Uncle Larkin Powell, was held at his old homestead on South Fork Sunday.—Baptism was also performed at the same place.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker closed a series of meetings at Kerby Knob, Saturday, and helped the Rev. Messrs. Clemmons and Allen conduct the funeral services of Uncle Larkin Powell, Sunday.—Nettie McGlynn, of Clover Bottom, was in town Wednesday, on business.—The widow, Sophia Durham, formerly of Courtland, has moved to her new home in the suburbs of town. She will educate her son, Pendleton, here.—J. G. Durham has had a well drilled at his farm.—Mestre Jesse Durham is visiting his sister, Maggie, at Foxtown.—J. H. Durham, who is teaching school at Ladian Springs, visited home folks the last of the week.

MADISON COUNTY

HIGH HILL.

High Hill, Oct. 23.—Born to Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Settle, a fine baby. Mrs. Settle is very low.—Mrs. Sherman Settle and son, Jason, are at Berea hospital. Jason is very sick.—Philip Hayes is suffering from a sprained ankle.—Berlin Hlivenburg of New York and Oscar Hayes of Indiana spent Saturday night with Lucy and Willie Hayes.—Nannie Bunden of Berea spent last week at Philip Hayes'—J. H. Settle is building a dwelling house.—Edd Hazlewood and wife have moved on Joseph Reese's place.—Aunt Clara Baker is not improving any.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, Oct. 21.—Miss Pearl Young is visiting her sister, Mrs. Barnes of Breathitt County.—Mrs. Dora Reynolds who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lumsford, returned to her home in Hamilton, Ohio, last Sunday.—Erve Jones and son Estill of Parkville called on his brother, F. M. Jones, Saturday night.—Several from here have been attending the tent meeting at Kingston.—Mrs. F. M. Jones who has been sick for the past week is some better.—Chas. Davis who has been so low with typhoid fever for the past nine weeks is able to be out again.—Luther Kimberlain and Bud Ruble have been doing a good deal of fencing for Dr. Baker.—Levi Kimberlain has just returned from a visit with his daughter in Jackson County.—Jas. Young is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Achcraft, of Estill.—Mrs. Laura Winkler and Eliza Rose are visiting at Winchester.—School is progressing nicely with Miss Alma Lake as teacher.—May and Luin Inland after a few months stay with their aunt,

Miss Pauline Hains, returned to their home in Richmond, Thursday, accompanied by Miss Hains.—

GARRARD COUNTY

CARTERSVILLE.

Cartersville, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Short were the guests of Mr. James Brewer and family last Sunday.—Henry Anderson and his sister, May, of Manco visited Say Day and family, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. John Banks visited John Ponder, Sunday.—The Rev. Will Bryant filled his regular appointment last Sunday.—Julia Brewer left home this week to spend a few weeks with her sister who is in school at Berea.—C. S. Roop is getting along very well with the building of his new home.—The dedication sermon of the new Baptist Church at Cartersville will be preached on the 27th of Nov. Everybody invited. Dinner will be served on the grounds.

LESLIE COUNTY

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Citizens' general agent, Mr. Ned McIlone, whose picture we published a few weeks ago and whom we commended to all our friends there, is now to enter a field practically new to him—Leslie County. He expects to be in this county for ten days or two weeks. He bears our greetings to all our subscribers and strangers as well and we ask for him a hearty welcome.

NAPIER.

Napier, Oct. 22.—The people in this community are all thru foddering. They all report good corn crops this year.—Peter Willson preached last Sunday. There was a large audience out to hear him. A church was organized and some of the good citizens donated small sums of money to help support it.—School is progressing very well with James Asher as teacher.—There is some talk of several students leaving for Berea for the winter term this year.—The Sunday

Abney visited her cousin at Climax, Saturday night.—Bessie King has been with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Abney.—Morgan Abney is moving to Clear Creek.

PERRY COUNTY

HAZARD.

Hazard, Oct. 23.—Born to the wife of R. O. Vermillion, a girl, also to the wife of J. D. Davis.—P. T. Wheeler is out in the state on business. His father and brother of Elliot Co. are visiting his family.—J. E. Johnson has returned from Frankfort and will remain here to practice law.—Wm. Strong is planning to install gas light and heat in his home from the well above town.—The Perry County State Bank is letting a contract for a new two story brick banking house.—The following buildings are under construction, J. G. Campbell, nearly completed, on Main Street; J. B. Eversole, below town; R. C. Newberry and J. D. Davis on Broadway, and the Baptist Church building on Main. More building has been done this year than for the past five.—The rail road seems a certainty, contracts have been let and all the right of way secured except in one or two instances where suit has been brought.—D. Y. Combs has recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Edith Newberry and Mrs. M. A. Petrey now have the same disease but are getting along fine.

CLAY COUNTY

HECTOR.

Hector, Oct. 21.—Quite a large number from here attended court at Maachester this week.—S. B. Hensley has been busy in making sorghum this week.—The Rev. Messrs. Morris, Proffitt and Bob Johnson of Laurel County held a fine meeting at Elk Creek school house last Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. Bob Johnson of Laurel County will preach at our school house on Friday evening before the third Saturday and Sunday in November. All are invited to

Opportunity

Foolish is he who says that at his door
I knock but once, a furtive moment stay,
Fearing lest he shall hear, then haste away,
Glad to escape him—to return no more.
Not so, I knock and wait, and o'er and o'er
Come back to summon him. Day after day
I come to call the idler from his play,
Or wake the dreamer with my vain uproar.
Out of a thousand, haply, now and then,
One, if he hear again and yet again,
Will tardy rise and open languidly.
The rest, half puzzled, half annoyed, return
To play or sleep, nor seek nor wish to learn
Who the untimely, clownish guest may be.

—W. H. EDDY.

Atlantic Monthly.

school is doing good work with James Asher and Louisa Minard as teachers.—F. G. Turner's team left Monday for Pineville, Ky.—Robin Baker passed thru Monday on his way to Hazard.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, Oct. 24.—G. T. Payne who has been very sick with mumps is improving.—Reuben Abney made a flying trip to Paint Lick last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. George Payne went to Berea one day last week on business.—Quite a number of people in this vicinity are sick with mumps.—J. E. Hammond and family visited, J. W. Lake last Saturday and Sunday.—Bettie Poyater visited Mrs. Martha Anglin, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hammond, O. M. Payne and W. W. Anglin visited George Payne, Sunday.—Mrs. Sam Shearer gave the young folks a bean hulling, Saturday night.—Nick Rose and wife of Jackson County visited Elmer Anglin, Sunday.—Mose Anglin and family have moved to Berea.—The new building for the I. O. O. F. here is progressing nicely.—Mr. and Mrs. Canady Morris of Birch Lick visited J. E. Hammond, Sunday night.—Morgan Abney of Brush Creek has recently moved into our midst.—Paris Smith and wife of San Francisco, Cal are visiting Mr. Smith's sister, Mrs. Daisy Swinford.—Richard Wild has returned from Hamilton, O.

JOHNETTA.

Johnetta, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Chasteen are sick.—Mrs. Fouat Lake and children of Blanche are visiting relatives here.—Some young folks from Johnetta visited at Disputanta and attended church at Maconolia Sunday.—There is a meeting every Wednesday night at New Hope.—D. Himes has been very sick, but is better.—School children are getting thru with their work and are going back to school again.—Emma

come and hear him for he is a splendid talker.—J. S. Lipps went to Louisville this week on business.—C. A. Smith went to Laurel County the first of the week to haul lumber.—Our school is getting along well with a good attendance and we only have nine weeks before it closes.—Hume Hensley has bought Grant Hunley's store on Horse Creek.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. J. B. CASE

We print herewith a poem from the Anderson News of Lawrence Co. which was written by Mr. Dwight L. Scoles of the Academy Department of the College in memory of Mrs. J. B. Case, Mrs. Case was the mother of Robert Case, who is in school now, and of Cordelia Case, who was in school last year.

We see thee in thy youth a sprightly lass,
So lightly tripping o'er the snow or grass,
In winter, summer, always blithe and gay
Bright-eyed, so joyous and so free from care,
With smiling face and loosely flowing hair
The zephyr and the sunshine of each day.
And now when comes the many cares of life,
With troubles and perplexities so rife,
We see thee meet them all with smiling face,
But thou in thy long life didst sow
To sleep beneath the daisies on the hill.
We miss thee much, dear one; thy form we laid
With many tears beneath the quiet shade
Of pines and shrubs upon that grassy knoll,
Within the long blue earthy body lies
But 'tis this fact we love to emphasize,
The grave cannot contain the human soul.
Now as we look upon that vacant chair
Within each heart is breathed a silent prayer
That each may live as nobly as thou hast,
That each may leave a memory here below
That like thine own with goodness shall glow
And show the path which leads to peace at last.

A vacant place in every heart thou left—
How great is that of which we are bereft!
How great a loss is that we now sustain!
But thou in thy long life didst sow
Thy seed for Christ, to germinate and grow,
And thus to thee thy death has been thy gain.
May we so live that our own lives will be
As noble, pure, and virtuous and as free
From selfishness and malice as thine own.
And then we know that in that future day
When sounds the note, the shout will roll away
And we shall join thee in thy heavenly home.

DWIGHT L. SCOLLES,
Berea, Ky.



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Strength and Security

He is intellectually strong who has made heavy deposits in the bank of memory, but his co-partner in strength and business is the man who keeps his money out of the insecure cracks and crevices and places it in the county bank for safe keeping.

Place your money with us today and let us demonstrate our worth to you.

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HYDEN, KENTUCKY.

W. S. Eversole, Cash.

C. W. Hoskins, Asst. Cash.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

BIG TIDAL WAVE:—The Ministry of the Interior at Rome has received word of a tidal wave at Casamicola on October 24th on the island of Ischia, that drowned 200 persons. Communication with the island has been interrupted, and verification of the report is impossible.

HURRICANE:—A hurricane struck the coast of Florida and Cuba last week doing serious damage to the orange crop in Florida and causing the loss of many ships. The Havana water front was struck by the cyclone and there \$1,000,000 of property was destroyed and scores of people killed. The present cyclone is said to be the most destructive in Cuban history.

POSTAL SAVING:—Figures, the compilation of which was completed at the Postoffice Department on Oct. 24th, show that the exact reduction of the postal deficit during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, was \$11,500,000. In commenting upon this saving Postmaster-General Hitebock said: "This tremendous saving was made without the curtailment of the postal facilities in any direction. During the year, on the contrary, there were many important extensions of such facilities. In eliminating wasteful expenditures the department has been exceedingly careful not to hamper in any way the constant development of the postal service required to meet the increasing business needs of the country."

GARDNER SUCCEEDS HUGHITT:—Marvin Hughitt, after twenty-three years service as President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has retired and is succeeded by William A. Gardner, who was Vice-president of that system and President of the St. Paul, a subsidiary of it.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

As executors of Curtis F. Burnam, deceased, we will offer for sale at public auction a tract of about one hundred and eighty acres of land located on the waters of Drownlag Creek in Estill County. The land is one mile from Panola, a station on the L. & A. R. R., and fronts the Panola and Locust Branch road and Carr's Mill road, and is about 13 miles from Richmond and about 9 miles from Irvine. It is bounded on the North by the lands of Robert Lakes and C. C. Carr, on the South by J. C. Bengo and K. Elliott, on the East by Big Cox and Thos. Klardred and on the West by Robert Lakes. The sale will take place on the premises beginning at 11:00 o'clock on Saturday, October the 29th, 1910, and possession will be given on the 1st day of January, 1911.

Terms of Sale.

The land will be sold on the following credits: One third Jan. 1, 1911, one third Jan. 1, 1912, and one third Jan. 1, 1913, the two last payments to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from Jan. 1, 1911, and are to be secured by lien reserved in deed. The purchaser will be required to give good personal security for payment due Jan. 1, 1911, at which time deed will be made and possession given.

This is a good farm, well watered and productive land.

A. R. & T. S. Burnam,
Ex's of C. F. Burnam.

SUCH NICE LIGHT BREAD
as your heart delights in can best be baked from our Isaacs brand of flour. No matter how skillful you are Isaacs flour will enable you to attain still better results. If your baking has not been all that you would like try our flour. You will commence doing better at once.

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This ceiled cottage, of four rooms, with table, chairs and bedstead may be rented for \$10 a Term. Renter must give reference. Other dwellings of various sizes and for very reasonable prices.

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